ONLY \$1.00

VOL. XIV.-NO. 11.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1886.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT VS. SENATE.

The War Over the Privileges of the Two Powers.

Senators Pugh, Edmunds, Wilson and Kenna Make Big Speeches.

Death of Senator Miller-Record of a Dull Week.

The death of Senator Miller of California was announced in the Senate on Monday, at the conclusion of Senator Bowen's silver speech, and that body at once adjourned. Senator Miller took his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1881. His term would have ex-

The event of the week in Congress has been the contest between the President and the legislative branches of the gov-Senate on Tuesday, when Senator Edmunds of Vermont opened the which will be found in another column, is the ablest presentation of the Republican cured the floor on Tuesday afternoon, and

read Blaine's sarcastic criticism of Edmunds' shifting action when the tenure-ofoffice act was passed in 1867, modified twoyears later, and proved that the Vermont senator had deliberately misstated prece-

senator had deliberately misstated precedents and facts.

After some routine business, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit part of the lands granted to the State of lowa in aid of railroads. The Spooner amendment, withholding from the operation of the act certain of the lands in regard to which a suit is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, was adopted by a vote of 22° to 13. The bill was then based. Mr. Kenna's speech wound up the day's proceedings.

onted States Supreme Court, was adopted by a vote of 32° to 13. The bill was then bassed. Mr. Kenna's speech wound up the day's proceedings.

Saturday was devoted to the funeral of Senator Miller, which took place in the dome of the Capitol, and the House and Senate participated in the ceremonies.

The main business of the week in the House has been done in the committee rooms, instead of in the House, as indeed it always is. Noticeable in the committee hearing have been those on the Pulitzer resolution, the new navy, the hours of labor, etc., the plea for eight hours as a standard day's work, and for the restoration of pay to those government employes who worked ten hours under the eight-hour law. Silver occupied the speeches of the House largely. Ferhaps the most genuine sensation was created on the floor on Friday, when Mr. Weaver of Iowa, the Greenback member, asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution which recites that nearly every Congress embraces at least one crank: that the present Congress is no exception to this rule, and that it should not be in the power of an idiot or insane man to prevent the transaction of any measure involved, and that the rules of the House be so amended as to require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill. The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer objected to it on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House.

Mr. Swope of Pennsylvania, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported favorably the bill granting to the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2000 per about. Aleur's Mo.

ad Bravest Soldle.

Al. Conn., March 11.—Colo.

selden died at his residence in this sterony, aged 64 years.

donel Selden was leutenant-colonel of 6 Twenty-sixth Regiment, Connecticut of the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Selden, who commanded the regiment and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Selden, who commanded the regiment until it was mustered out.

The examination of the commanded was with his reviewed a consequence of the commanded was mustered out.

Avania, from the pensions, reported in ting to the widow of pension of \$2000 per face of the content of the commanded the strike on th

Hold a Friendly Interview Concerning Recent Appointments Made.

Washington, March 11.—The Post this morning publishes an account of an interview between the President and Senator Eustis of Louisiana, which will be read with interest. While the senator differs Eustis of Louisiana, which will be read with interest. While the senator differs radically with the President in his riews of party management, the disviews of party management, the discussion was carried on with perfect terrific explosion of sewer gas in the large cussion was carried on with perfect terrific explosion of sewer gas in the large frankness and good humor on both sides. Senator Eustis gave his views as to the situ. I front of the Canitol building today. Rocks

| New York, March 13.—The fund for Mrs. Hancock has reached \$40,636. Yesterday's contributions were \$2200.

ation with reference to the Senate, and explained at length his idea of its real significance and purport. He told the president that in his opinion the Republican senators were using the controversy to rive the attention of the people so as to secure the fullest possible audience for certain disclosures they hoped to bring about reflecting on the character of some of his nominees, and that they were concerned very little, if at all, about the papers they had called on him to produce.

He said it would be fatally unfortunate if the Republicans should be able to establish serious charges against any considerable numbers of the President's appointees.

The P esident quickly said: "If it be true that any of my appointees be unworthy, I hope he will be rejected; it is the Senate's function to see to this. The senators are my coadjutors and advisers; they cannot be too exacting for my taste. I want no improper man in office.

"Very true," responded Eustis: "if the matter ended with the rejection of the bad man and the substitution of a good one, there would be satisfaction all around.

"Nobody imagines that you desire any other consummation, but, Mr. President," of the immates became was done. Imperfect sewerage and ventilation caused the accident.

ONE HUNDRED POISONED.

Trouble in a Pennsylvanta Almshouse —A Simple-Minded Inmate Puts Paris Green in the Coffee.

Ledanon, Penn., March 11. —At the county almshouse this morning 100 persons were poisoned by paris green which had been put in their coffee. The majority of the sufferers were made seriously ill. Last spring Steward Frelingheuyser purchased a quantity of paris green, which he used to kill potato bugs in the field. Several pounds were left over, which were put away, it was thought, in a safe place. Shortly after breakfast today, one, and then appears the controvers to rive the accident.

seek to establish is not that of your acquiescence in the rejection of a bad man, but that of your having appointed this bad man in the first place. They will make the point that your administration has been unequal to its responsibility; that it is under reckless or vicious influences, and in support of this will bring forward the list of defeated nominees with the charges made and sustained against their competency, fitness and morality, then ask the country to remember that but for the Republican separtors' intervention these men would have been holding office under Democratic administration."

"I don't soe how that is to be prevented now," said the President.
"The record can be forestalled," said Senator Eustice. "The names of appointees as to whose fitness there is any doubt can be withdrawn, and any man whose presence in the government is a source of criticism and suspicion can be eliminated."

The President shook hands warmly with Senator Eustis, and thanked him for the candor with which he had spoken. While giving no intimation of an acceptance of the senator's views of the situation, he said nothing to indicate the contrary. They parted good friends, each evidently convinced of the other's purity of motives.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR HAHN.

Found This Morning in His Room-An

Internal Hemorrhage the Cause of His Sudden Demise. WASHINGTON, March 15.-Ex-Governor

and naval depot to a very ordinary station. prospective. But the recent opening of the Canada Pa-But the recent opening of the Canada Pacific railway, and the early prospective establishment of England's military route to india and other eastern dependencies via Canada, has given Halifax new importance. It is now stated that instead of withdrawing the forces, the British War Department will create an arsenal here and make Halifax Britain's greatest nival station in the New World. The almost impregnable circle of fortifications now guarding this harbor is to be immediately supplemented by several large forts.

A steamer which arrived from London a few days ago brought a large quantity of stores and munitions of war, and extensive supplies of powder have been shipped, and

One of Connecticut's Most Prominent

Severe Cas Explosion at Albany.

tention by Naval Preparations. London, March 14 .- There is something are 9960 persons on a strike in the followvery significant in the simultaneous efforts of the German and English governments to Hahn of Louisiana, a prominent member of the congressional delegation from that State, budgets which they almost despair of died very suddenly at his apartments in forcing through their respective parlia-Willard's Hotel this morning. The fireman, ments. The German proposal to build no less to whom is entrusted the duty of attending than twelve fast steel-armored cruisers, with to the fires of the guests' rooms early in all the modern and costly improvements in to the fires of the guests' rooms early in the morning, was making his tour about 6.30 o'clock, and entering the private parlors becupied by Governor Hahn, a horrible sight presented itself. Outstretched on the floor, arrayed in his night-robe, covered with blood and in a lifeless condition, lay the congressman who had a few hours before retired in apparently good health. Horrified by the sight, the fireman ran out of the room and down into thehotel lobby, and will have to be runnor, which soon proved to be cruelly unjust and entirely untrue, that the well-known Louisianian had taken his own life.

The attaches of the hotel hastened to Governor Hahn's apartment, and physicians were summoned. It did not require the experience of a physician to determine that death had been the result of natural causes. It was apparent to those who entered the room that Mr. Hahn had been seized with a view of measure is practically defeated the chancellor will doubtless ask for a large increase large in the taxes on spirits, which he will defeated necessary by the rejection

lard's, and during this time has been in ill health, recently suffering from pneumonia. During the last few days he has complained only of a severe couch, and yesterday reported himself to be in good health and spirits. The remains of the dead congressman, in charge of Sergeant-at-arms Leedom, have been removed to an undertaking establishment.

A NEW GIBRALTAR.

England Preparing to Garrison Malifax and Make It the Greatest Naval Station in the New World.

Halifax, N. S., March 10.—After the imperial troops were withdrawn from the stronghold of Quebec, there appeared strong intentions on the part of the imperial government of also withdrawing the forces from Halifax, and in late years this place has degenerated from its one time position of a great military and naval depot to a very ordinary station.

COAL STOCKS ON WALL STREET. The Southwestern System People to Continue the Lock-Out.

NEW YORK, March 11.-The coal stocks received a good deal of attention today on the report that the Reading reorganization plan will be made public tomorrow. The result of Saturday's conference between the ment of a difference of opinion as to the control of the company during the first five years subsequent to the reorganization. The Corbin people want the junior securities, especially the stock, to have a voice in the management during the period mentioned. Several suggestions of a compromise were made, but so far as can be learned no agreement on this point has been reached. Some of the Corbin people say that the difference is more a difference of sentiment than business. The plan has been delayed so many times, however, and has been urged as a bull argument so long that it is a question to what extent its publication will affect the stock market. The cliques will undoubtedly use it to advance prices, and if it is speedily followed by favorable developments in the coal stocks is considered reasonably sure by some.

The efforts to dispose of the transcontinal questions are supposed to have taken a more definite turn today, and this was another "uuil" influence. On the other hand the poor report for Western Union's last quarter, and the troubles on the Gould system, made those reports weak and ragged for a time.

It is accepted that all reports agreed that the strike on the Southwestern system is still in full force and no signs of a settlement are discernible. The people who represent the system here are explicit in their statements that the companies will not yield, no matter what it may cost to continue the lockout. They say they propose to demonstrate the right and ability of the company to manage their property as they see fit.

Better Cuardianship for Orphans. the control of the company during

WAR AND WORK.

Bradstreet's Estimate of the Extent of the Fight.

LEBANON, Penn., March 11. - At the Herse Railroad Employes in Boston and Other Cities of New England.

> Notes of Success and Failure in the Wages Campaign.

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency prints a statement of the labor situation which is of The carpenters of New York have sucinmates became of the rate aged extent of the civil war now going on in another, of the inmates became violently ill. Many of them are aged and almost helpless. The people were scattered about the house wherever they became ill. Many fell down in their agenes and were seized with violent convulsions and painful contractions of the muscles. Dr. F. Wise and a number of assistants were called and saved the lives of many. Others were saved from a horrible death, from the fact that they took an overdose of the poison.

All who had been taken sick had drunk the coffee. The almshouse has 105 in the statement is interest, as it shows at a glance the extent of the civil war now going on in the poing of the nation. The reader will of course see that the detail given in the statement is likely to be incorrect in some degree, as many of the strikes have been strike, have succeeded under threat of the boycott in bringing the firm to terms. Stitchers in the employ of Jennings & Stevens, Haverhill, Mass., have been successful in all their demands on the firm. The street carmen of Philadelphia have accepted the concessions of the companies as a sort of preliminary. They intend, with fuller organization, to enforce further with the colfer in an idea of the extent of the nation. The reader will of course see that the detail given in the statement is likely to be incorrect in some degree, as many of the strikes have been strike, have succeeded under threat of the boycott in bringing the firm to terms. Stitchers in the employ of Jennings & Stevens, Haverhill, Mass., have been successful in all their demands on the firm.

The street carmen of Philadelphia have accepted the concessions of the companies as a sort of preliminary. They intend, with fuller organization, to enforce further will occur the extent of the extent of the extent of the extent of the boycott in bringing the firm to terms. Stitchers in the election and change of the boycott in bringing the firm to terms. Stitchers in the election and change of the boycott in bringing the firm to terms. Stitchers in the election and change of the boyc

the table is of interest:

The portions of the country most affected by the troubles are the northeastern, middle and central Western States. In the South and Northwest there has been a noticeable absence of any such troubles.

Bradstreet's report classifies the present absence of any such troubles.

Bradstreet's report classifies the present strikes under various sections, such as the mining and manufacturing districts—in the milning region composed of the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

Number the milning region composed of the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

Number striking.

Place and cause of strike.

Number striking.

The Worcester, Mass., steel roller works increased the price per ton 25 per cent. The prochontas region, 10 cents ton advance.

Westmoreland region, Pennsylvania, 5 cents ton advance.

2.000

Ten-hour time has begun at the Salem region, 10 cents ton advance.

Cincinnati carmen control preliminary. They intend, with fuller organization, to enforce further privileges.

A two-years fight between the Knights of Labor and the Fuller & Warren Stove Company of Troy, N. Y., have been brought to an end. The men's demands are conceded.

Seventy men went out one morning last wand returned on the advance of twenty-five cents per day asked for.

The Worcester, Mass., steel roller works increased the price per ton 25 per cent. The men's price per ton 25 per cent. The men's demanded fifty, but accepted the firm's offer.

Ten-hour time has begun at the Salem region, 10 cents ton advance.

Ohio mines, of the grievances. Greenwood, Kentucky, against employment of convict labor. Earlington, Kentucky, for higher wages...

confined chiefly to the boot and shoe and metal industries. In this section there

wages.
Blacksmiths, for 15 per cent. advance.
Carriage makers, for 15 per cent. advance.
Sargent's iron foundry, for 10 per cent. ad-

Bussell Manufacturing Company (cotton), for 10 per cent. advance. Wallingford. Comp. Nickel works (buffers), for 25 per cent. advance

Baltic conton mill, against fines for soiling

Cotton goods, want higher wages...... 100

The Gould system of railroad employs some 30,000 men, of whom 9000 are claimed to be members of the Knights of may possibly increase the number to 9000,

plan will be made public tomorrow. The result of Saturday's conference between the reorganization trustees and Mr. Corbin and his associates was the development of a difference of opinion as to of not less than 9000 on strike.

A Total of 51,600. The number of strikers at other places is

THE RAILEOAD STRIKE.

Vain Attempts to Eun Trains-An In-

junction Against Strikers. The great strike on the Gould system of railroads is no nearer a termination. In St. Louis the attorneys of the railroad came

sumons, the first of the company and the first of the premises to do injury or harm to the first of the company and the first of the premises to do injury or harm to the first of the company and the first of the premises to do injury or harm to the first of the company and the first of the premises to do injury or harm to the first of the premises to do injury or harm to the first part of the company and the first part of the first

guard employed by the company, commanded them to desist, and in the excitement Bailey drew a pistol and a stormy scene chaused. Quiet was restored and the strikers withdrew, but the company abandoned further attempts to move a train.

The first skirmish of the fight was had at Parsons, Kan, on Saturday, when the officers of the company tried to run out a freight train, and resulted in a victory for the strikers. It is now apparent that the engineers, firemen and brakemen are friendly to the strikers, and it is doubtful if they will work if the company get other men.

The company at Atchison, Kan., made its empt to get an engine out to take vest, but it was seized by the strik-illed The fact that the Texas & Pacific road has opened business along the entire line from New Orleans and El Paso and has won the fight so far is very unsatisfactory to the strikers, and they will now raise a rund to buy off the men who took their places.

Claffin, Coburn & Co., of Framingham ad-

test."

Baltimore street car employes have the royal inc near, but act government

The employes of the American Rubber Company at Cambridge struck on Saturday, claiming that the company had acted day, claiming that the company had acted in bad faith with its employes. The help insist on wages equal to those paid in other factories of the same kind.

Ten thousand miners are idle in the coal regions of Eastern Fennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Western Virginia. A 10 per cent. reduction is the cause.

The Bates mill directors at Lewiston, Me., refuse to submit their labor troubles to arbitration, as requested by the Knights of Labor.

Labor.
Card-room girls in the Cabot mills, Brunswick, Me., struck for better wages, and are still out. As a consequence the mill is

losed. Weavers and carpenters at the Potomske nill, New Bedford, are on a strike for an

Indescribable Distress Among the In-

London, March 11.-The government has the western Irish coast. Indescribable

A MILLIONAIRE'S SUICIDE.

Captain Henry J. Mail Shoots Himself Through Elis Klight Temple. New York, March 12.—Captain Renry J. Hall, a Pacific slope argonaut, who is said to have sunk the first shart in the Canfornia gold fields and to have been a millionnaire three times, committed suicide today, at the Firth avenue hotel by shooting himself. He came last fall and with his wife occupied a suite of rooms at the hotel mentioned. Dyspepsis of an acute form made his life miserable. Thursday, while suffering from a severe attack of indigeston, he took an overdose of calomel and last night he was practically sleepless. This morning his wife went to an adjoining apartment, when she was startled by a noise in her husband's room. Going back, she saw him entering the bathroom, but before she could get to him he had shot himself, falling to the floor dead with a bullet hole in his right temple. The coroner said that Mr. Hall was undoubtedly suffering from aboration, caused by his illness.

Captain Hall was a native of Connecticut, and 72 years of age. In early life he went to St. Louis. When the gold fever broke out in California he went out there and amassed a fortune. Of late years he had been an extensive traveller. There are not any known relatives of the suicide, and it is very probable that there are no other claimants to his vast fortune than his wife. fornia gold fields and to have been a mil-

Families Dving and Compelled to Eat Dogs in Canada.

OTTAWA. March 11.-Reports from lumwick, state that large numbers of men em ployed in the woods with their families are ployed in the woods with their families are in a state of starvation, several deaths having occurred within the past few weeks among them. Owing to the great depth of the snow it is impossible to get provisions into the woods. Several bodies are now lying in the camps waiting interment. It is feared that before assistance can reach the unfortunate people a large number will have perished.

Advices from Esquimault Point, Province of Quebec, state that from Esquimault Point to Blanc Sablen from 100 to 150 persons will die this spring from starvation. They are at present living on salted seal, with which they feed their dogs, and in some places they are eating the dogs.

HOME RULE IN SIGHT.

Gladstone's Slowly Maturing Scheme for Ireland.

Radicalism and the Radicals-Prince Bismarck's Political Fights.

Dutch Socialists-French Workmen and the Government.

merely waiting his decision to carry it into

caught a severe chill, and for a short time was in danger of serious illness becomes tics, were intensely interested.

on life is necessarily frail. His death would precipitate a disastrous conflict in the Brit holding the opinion of the United Kingdom at his command as Mr. Gladstone can. Po-

Cut by Mis Old Friends.

he slinks in and slinks out again, a pitiable

though the only reason for the supposition is that he still holds office and the respect of the House.

As a solid result of the last election, therefore, the British House of Commons has lost "tone" and respect. That these lapses for official and social virtue come from the reformers is pretty significant, and shows that the House has ceased to become the "first club in Europe," and that the term "innorable member" is likely soon to become sarcasm.

Late advices from London, which may be only the result of the lively imagination of news correspondents, state that the matter of home rule was thoroughly discussed on Saturday' in Mr. Gladstone's bedroom. The scheme is said to include a local parliament for Ireiand, with the control of the military and police by the general government. It is claimed by the Irish home rule members who eke out a journalistic living by acting as cable correspondents for American papers, that the idea of home rule is being gradually swallowed by the Liberals; that even many Tories are coming around to it, and that in spite of seessions to be expected, the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone will pass. The same gentlemen kindly announce that the bill—which exists, so far, in their own imagination only—will be accepted as an instalment of home rule. The chances are that they can be safely depended upon to have a good case for unlimited appeals to the

of firek government is still "all for war".

The hope is not of immediate success, for the Turks can easily and would fike no better task than to get even with their understable neighbors. It is, however, a chance that in the general scramble which such as fight might bring about other nations would become involved, and Greece, under the wing of one of them, would get what she is looking for. The other nations are she is looking for. The other nations are in ot anxions to see such a scramble. Hence, a fleet made up of British, Austrian, French, Russian, Italian and Turkish ships stands ready to

Hlow the Greek Fleet out of the water if it attempts a hostile mission, just as, fifty-seven years ago, the Greeks, blew the Turkish navy to pieces at Navarino, and have frequently regretted it since.

The French have not been particularly successful in their colonial enterprises.

The latest returns from Alexius indicate.

place the reports are of continued disaster to the French army of occupation.

The political situation in France is exciting a high degree of uneasiness. The uneven support which the municipality of Paris is offering to the De Cazeville strikers and the defiant attitude of Deputies Asiy and Camelinat has created a feeling of alarm among the conservative Republicans, without whom, in the words of Thiers, "The republic cannot exist." Certain journals accuse M. Goblet of taking a livelier interest in the support of an indifferent actress at the Theatre Francaise than in the just administration of the religious budget.

cepted in its entirety by the conference of at one time, after having been at the representatives of the powers in session sea for eightdays, was blown within thirty at Constantinople. The treaty practically recognizes the union of Bulgaria and East-Captain Brown gives the following ac-

tunity for these snow mountains. By this means several villages, especially in Silesta, have been completely buried, and its inhabitants have been compelled to dig their way out. Many isolated dwellings have been so deeply buried that all traces of them have disappeared, and their occurants have doubtlessly perished miserably of cold and starvation or have been smothered. In other places many have perished while en route for succor for the buried ones. Five children have been found buried under snow on a linghway. They were frozen to death while on their way to school.

The less to live stock is simply immense, almost the entire amount in the districts visited by the storm having died of exposure. Both the German and Austrian governments are making untiring exertions to reach the buried hamlets and relieve the suffering inhabitants. The roads are so impeded that but little progress can be made. Most of the railroad lines have been temporarily abandoned.

Severe Earthquake Shocks in Andulasia uge in the Street.

MADRID, March 15 .- A violent shock of earthquake was experienced in the city of earthquake was experienced in the city of Granada this morning. Euridings were shaken all over the city, plaster and masonry were cracked, the steeples were so vibrated that in several of them the bells rang without being touched. Thousands of windows were broken and many houses in process of erection or repair were demolished. The people, warned by their fearful experience of two years ago, instantiy field from their dwellings, shops and warehouses into the streets and public. instalment of home rule. The chances are that they can be safely depended upon to the particular feelings of Their Countrymen. The formal assent having been given to the annexation of Burmah by the Indian government, a resolution was carried in the House of Commons appointing a committee to inquire into the methods of government of that great dependency, with a view to creating a system more in accordance with the spirit of the age. This motion, taken in India for home rule, is significant of legistation which may entirely reading the readi

Many persons were injured by thying fragments from the wrecked buildings, but thus
far no tatal casualties are reported. The
shock was also felt, but with a smaller degree of force, in various other portions of
Andainsia. The seismic movement seemed
to be from west to east, and lasted seven
seconds.

A MAD BULL AMONG CHILDREN.
He Charges on 409 Pupils and Creates a

General Panic.

Cincinnati, March 11.—The spectacle
of a wild bull charging up Sycamore street
at noon today filled those that saw it with
consternation, as the lives of many little
children, who had just begun to pour out
of the second district school house, north of
Fourth street, were placed in jeopardy. The
beast, a heavy brindle, had been maddened
by the shouts and screams attending its
stampede from the river, where it had
escaped from the steamer Tacomah. As it
neared the school it plunged right into the to inquire into the methods of government of that great dependency, with a view to creating a system more in accordance with the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the growing agitation in connection with the growing agitation in the spirit of the are. This motion, taken in connection with the oriental decimal the spirit of the are of the fact that the pilgrimage of finithful Mahometan bounds are the far and the area of the fact that the pilgrimage of finithful Mahometan power in the world.

Turke and England are having a sort of the fart that the Englishment of the country, and Turkey is anxious to get in. But the terms clearly imply that the Sultan will have all the expense and very little profit, and he does not see the fart of the country, and Turkey is anxious to get in. But the terms clearly imply that the Sultan will have all the expense and very little profit, and he does not see the fart of the country, and Turkey is anxious to get in. But the terms clearly imply that the Sultan will have all the expense and very little profit, and he does not see the fart of the country, and country in the sole purpose of relieving British troops of their dutes.

The hope is not of immediate success, for a fight might bring about other nations would become involved, and Greece, under the wing of one of them, would get what he is looking for. The other nations are not anxious to see such a scramble. Hence, a fleet made up of British, Austrian, French Russian, Italian and Turkish ships stands ready to

HELPLESSLY DRIFTING

How They Obtained Food to Save Them from Starvation.

item to the effect that the fishing schooner David Sherman of Gloucester, just in port, and from Barrington, N. S., for Boston, the

who were suffering from the want of food and water. The Sherman supplied her Later in the day the storm-tossed schooner arrived at this port after one of the most eventful and dangerous passages ever would take about forty-eight hours to com nautical miles, she sailed and drifted

count of his perilous trip: The schooner

John Millard is a small vessel of sixty-eight ruary 25, in ballast, with nineteen cabin

thence to port had moderate weather. The capian's log ends with: "Arrived at quarantine: all hand are thankful for their safe deliverance. Thank God." Mexico to Examine Mer Officers Elgidly

on the Beath of Captain Crawford. EL PASO, Tex., March 13.-The result of General Lorenzo Vega's visit to the scene of the killing of Captain Crawford is begin-ning to bear fruit. The Mexican govern--Frightened Inhabitants Take Ref- ment has already taken action in the matter, having summoned Colonel Santa Ana Perez, the officer in command of the Mexlean troops at the time of the killing, and

visited the district and collected data as to the number and occupation of the Auetic cans residing in the district. This is some-

ROUCH ON THE CHINESE. Resolutions Against Immigration and in

Favor of a Boycott. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12. - The anti-Sacramento for the past two days. The foilowing platform was adopted this actor-

AROUND THE FARM.

EDITED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Their Analysis and Valuation - What Are the Constituent Elements Con-

tained in Manure? ANDREW H. WARD.

This is the first and most important question the chemist has to answer before he can furnish distinct information to the inquiries proposed by the practical agricul-turist. How does manure operate? How quickly does it act? How long does its action continue? What is its worth? etc., etc. Manure operates only by means of the chemical substances it contains; these, therefore, must be accurately ascertained before any exact intelligence can be af-forded by the chemists as to its action and effects Were this the whole inquiry, it might be conclusively settled, for chemistry is so far advanced as to be able to detect and define these elements even to a thousandth part. What advantage, however, does the farmer derive by being informed

that such and such a quantity of mitrogen phosphorous of hotash.etc., is contact the same composed. If hot composed is that upon which, in the generality of cases, the farmer must bestow his chief attention. First, because stable manure, mitrogen is that upon which, in the generality of cases, the farmer must bestow his chief attention. First, because stable manure, the agent most generally employed to remedy this want, does not, under its ordinary management. So tam the quantity required by may furnish that maximum of produce which is properly attainable. This attention is the more necessary because the remaining constituents of manure, as many experiments have shown, can only produce their full effects when introgen is simultaneously present; again, because nitrogen is rare and expensive; and lastly because it is farmore realisy lost than the animal ingredients, mind as it is capable, not as of flying away according to the control of its conversion into animonical gas through putrefaction and decay. Next to this element phosphoric acid and the alkalies claim the greatest consideration, because they are the rarest among the morganic nutrients of plants, and are needed in larger quantities for vegetable growth. Dr. Julius Adolphus Stockhardt, professor in the Royal Academy of Agriculture with Lowenseroe should undergo examination, be will not wisely in proposing to the chemist, who is to institute the analysis, the following distinct questions: First—What quantity does it contain in 100 parts of (1) nitrogen, (2) organic matter, (3) salts of potash, (4) salts of soda, (5) phosphate of lime for morganic matter, and in the mitrogen of the manural in greatest of the chemist, who is to institute the analysis, the following distinct questions: First—What quantity does it contain no parts of the manural ingred ents in farmyard dung and in artificial fertilizers, still the difference in form that may be anticipated from its use." In a lecture delivered before the farmers at Haddimeton, Scotian to part of the principat

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

| Second Continues of Continues mission to agents and dealers, not credity interest on investments, but debts, and mission to agents and dealers, not credity interest on investments, but debts, and mission to agents and dealers, not credity interest on investments, but debts, and the state of the Connecticut experiment station report also says:

In the transport also says:

The knowledge which the maps ground in the trade values of fertilizing ingredients of the property of the

The state of the control of the cont

with the country of the property of the control of

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Hanging on the wall is a portrait of Nathanies Hawthorne, his classmate at Bowdoin. The Sage of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson, also adorns the Spreading Chestnut which stood before the Old Blacksmith Shop. The room itself has much of historic interest in it; aside from being the workshop of our immortal poet, it was the room in which General George Washington made his headquarters directly after the battle of Bunker Hill, and in which he received his military visitors and staff officers, and from which he issued his orders.

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toward the headquarters of the Union army. It was the memorable time of the battle of Antietam. The sound of cannonading had been heard all day, and I was on where we found our fair prisoner conscious but helpiess. She was a beautiful creature, when to see the special creature, ading had been heard all day, and I was a young, my way through debatable ground to the scene of conflict. With me was a young, scene of conflict. With me was a young, who are you, and how came I here?"

scene of conflict. With me was a young, who are you, and how came I here?"

who are you, and how came I here?"

sion will be pushed forward at once. when in the employ of the elevated railroad have already begun preparations for reductions the extent of the elevated structure.

ling in my own Germantown wagen behind my feet and trusty horse.

It was lonely travelling as the night wore on. The country bere the desolate appearance which war alone can give. Mutitudes of farm houses and cottages were apparently deserted by their occupants. Thick darkness and areadful silence lay upon the face of nature. The penetrating dampnes of night caused us to nestle further down into our wrappings, while now and then a sudden lurch of our carriage thoroughly aroused us from any tendency to siece.

Our sevences were ready for service, and we fully realized this; but about so clock a.m. tired nature got the upper hand, and without in the least inten ding it we were both sleeping in the most disgrace fully careless fashion, while our faithful timed into a friendly barnyard, and warny linguistic mought it more than probable that some lurking highwaymen had stopped the horse for the purpose of robbery. On investigation, however, we found that the horse had turned into a friendly barnyard, and warnubing his nose a canist the extent of the correct one. The sympachic side of alight and remain in the house and install the horse within, and then work of a noment had proposed the horse for the purpose of robbery. On investigation, however, we found that the horse had turned into a friendly barnyard, and warnubing his nose acanist the extent of the correct one. The sympathetic side of a nument to pry open the stable door and install the horse within, and then work of a nument to pry open the stable door and install the horse within, and then work of a nument to pry open the stable door and install the horse within, and then work of a nument to pry open the stable door and install the horse within, and then work of a nument to pry open the stable door and install the horse within and the probable min the house and the purpose of robbery of the purpose of each of the purpose of a nument to pry open the stable door the purpose of the purpos It was lonely travelling as the night wore

shutters. The vehicle whirled up to the house and two women and one man quickly alighted and lifted out several bundles. The covered wagon then wheeled about and was driven rapidly away.

Our astonishment was heightened when the man gave three distinct raps upon a flat cellar door next to the house, and it was immediately opened from within. A word was quietly spoken, the trio, with their packages, disappeared, and the door closed behind them.

Here was a mystery which took our breath away. If the party were honest inhabitants of the premises why did they not enter by the house door? How had we discovered no signs of life when we entered when there were persons concealed there at that very time?

when there were persons concealed there at that very time?

We pondered over these questions for a while without a word. We were not frightened, but thoroughly alive to the situation. We nudged each other to express our tacit determination to solve the mystery.

We kept perfectly quiet for a time, but there were no sounds in the house. It was as if the earth had opened and swallowed ap those nocturnal visitors. This puzzled as not a fittle, for even if the strangers were in the cellar their voices and movements should have been audible in the second floor room, where we were.

"Jack, is your revolver ready?" whispered my companion.

GHOULS AND GOLD,

Sufficient quantity to be measured by the bushel. It was in a large box, and it comprised watches, rings, chains, lockets, and them were description of linely wrought gold ornaments. Alls had hem were valuable. At the bottom of the box our description of several hundred dollars. This, without companient of several hundred dollars worth of benchman to several hundred dollars worth of boty here, but it was out of our power to remove it to a place of safety. After a moment's consultation we decided to bury the treasure in an unfrequented spot near the properties of the several hundred dollars worth of boty here, but it was out of our power to remove it to aplace of safety. After a moment's consultation we decided to bury the treasure in an unfrequented spot near the several hundred dollars worth of boty here, but it was out of our power to remove it to aplace of safety. After a moment's consultation we decided to bury the treasure in an unfrequented spot near the several manner of the wind an act of our power to remove it. It was the front and in claces of great danger.

I well remember one night that I was ride in the last hour that its seemed an age to us, and deposited the box withing up through the Cumberland valley toward the headquarters of the Union to the dear and deposited the box withing up through the cumberland valley toward the headquarters of the Union to the hundred into the house to the spot and then were and the safety of the was not yet dollars.

We make a careful memorandum of the distance and direction f

bright and handsome officer, engaged on special service. Railway travel had, of course, been stopped, and we were traveling in my own Germantown wagon behind in the cellar, we replied, "and would like very much to know who you are and how you came there."

Who are you, and how came I here?" have already begun preparations for reducting the extent of the elevated structure over Chatham street, which will be shortened by about eighteen feet in order to af there?"

riving his decision time to cool. Then urning to the woman I said kindly, "We have decided to do as you suggest."
"O, thank you, sir" said she, beaming on the most eloquently with her beautiful

After setting a jug of water at her side, we turned to go, and throwing open the door were confronted with the muzzle of a rifle and a stern command to "Halt!"

Men accustomed to prompt action, who have been tutored in the school of danger, can grasp the elements of a critical stuation with a lightning-like rapidity which to other minds would be inconceivable. In the twinkling of an eye we saw, first, that this was a "Johnny Reb"; second, that the country to the east of us appeared to be clear; third, that there was thus a fighting chance of escape. In another instant his gun-barrel was knocked upward, and a blow was planted between his eyes which caused him to lose all interest in subsequent proceedings. And the best of it was that it was a noiseless operation, calculated to raise no alarm.

best of it was that it was a noiseless operation, calculated to raise no alarm.

Our advantages of wind and limb now
came admirably into play. The annals of
pedestrianism, must forever remain incomplete, because circumstances over which
we had no control made it inconvenient
for us to keep a record of our running time
on that occasion. We sought the most difficult and hidden course, and made considerable headway before pursuit commenced.

It will seem incredible to you, reader, but
not nearly so incredible to you, reader, but
not nearly so incredible as it seemed to us,
that as we ran through a deep wood, a turn
brought us face to face with my own horse
and wagon. By their side on the ground
sat a villainous-looking man. We were
taking all risks then; nothing venture,

contend with

It was a strawe looking den, and evidently its habitoes had provided a way of escape in time of danger; for at the end of the many with the contended and the stairway leading to the door above, and threw it open. This gave some light within, and enabled him was important for us to know whether they were really gong or were still lurking in the sulterranean passage.

"Confound the villain," shouted he; "they are lost in the darkness already, come lest in the darkness already. Come back, and let us explore their den."

"Well, I suppose it is the only thing to be done; but I hate to think of losing Brutus, a."

"Hush! What was that?" interrupted Brown of the learn and the seal next to the first a man of his age were lost in the darkness already, come back, and let us explore their den."

"Well, I suppose it is the only thing to be done; but I hate to think of losing Brutus, a."

"Hush! What was that?" interrupted Brown of the learn and the seal next to the clearly man. At 11.50 she struggled vainly with the window-bit of the continued of the continue

Thank heaven, by the way, the legal obsta-cles to the extension of the New York end of the East river bridge having now been

Colonel Martin, the superintendent of the or the bridge trustees would be begun next
Monday, and that the foundations would be
ready before the iron and steel work,
although the contract for the latter had
aiready been awarded. The bridge tracks will
be extended to the further building line of
Chatham street, and only a promenade sixteen feet wide will cross Centre street.
This elevated promenade, which will be
protected by ornamental iron railings, is to
be approached by steps from the sidewalk
along the easierly boundary of City

June.

It's pretty tough in some respects, and sooner or later our City Hall park will go to bungo, but what would you have?

However, New Yorkers have had many experiences in their efforts to solve the great serial problems of house and home, and the appearances are that they are to have many more, before they grow definitely into any system that is in consonance with the habits, needs and conveniences of daily life.

French Flats Going.

French Flats Going. It is the present opinion of experts that the experiment of "French flat" has been verdone, that there is a reaction against and that the next hope for speculative filling up the now unoccupied regions on this island with cosy, small houses, some-

this island with cosy, small houses, somewhat on the Philadelphia plan, where a small family can really have a home, and with no larger rent than is now paid for the magnificent musery of a first-class flat. Some good reasons sustain this view. For classification as housekeepers the people of this city may be considered in three orders, the poor, the reasonably well off and the rich. The poor must continue apparently to inhabit the tenement houses in a very great degree. In these they get an apartment that lodges with decency and fair comfort man and wife and three or four children for from \$10 to \$15 a month. They can make this home very much what They can make this home very much what they like. It they want it to be clean and to be kept in a sanitary condition the Board of Health helps them and sairs up very energetically all delinquent sairs up very energetically all delinquent landlords. No real evil can permanently exist if the tenant reports it. But drunkenness and indifference to dirt will, on the contrary, reduce these homes, as they may any others, to squalor and decay. But the good possibilities of this system for people compelled to keep their rent within \$200 a year, and compelled to live near to their occupations, will make it, perhaps, the permanent form of abiding-place for an enormous part of our population, all perhaps with incomes below \$1000 a year.

For these and for the very rich there are no revolutions in homes. One class can live where it will, and has already chosen its neighborhood and the style of its home. The other will live where it must, and has but little margin in its income for the trial of new possibilities. With the great middle division of our people—those who are reasonably well off, with incomes of \$5000 or \$10,000—money which they can earn and almost constantly spend, changes certainly are in progress. Formerly

See See 1 contains a man in include corts and the property of the contains and the contains

person. I hear, and wonder if it's true, that a plan similar to that proposed has been in successful operation in Boston since 1879, when the Wayfarers' Lodge was opened in that city by the overseers of the poor, with the co-operation of the police department; and that the system has largely reduced the number of professional trains in that city and its vicinity, and in addition a good profit a year is turned into the city treasury from work done. The bill introduced in Albany was prepared by the State Charities Aid Associations. Under the provisions of this measure the city is authorized to purchase a suitable building for lodging-houses. Upon the establishment of such houses it is made unlawful to sheiter in the police stations any person except women, children and aged or infirm men. The lodging-houses are to receive, subject to proper conditions, all other applicants, and to provide them with plain food and a night's lodging, together with a compulsory bath and necessary disturfection of clothing.

Ex-President Arthur's Illuess. ill for the last three weeks, is afflicted with a complication of allments. A fortnight Ex-President Arthur, who has been very

Opera in English Coming Soon. I believe the time is not far distant when opera will be sung in English at the Metrosoon as possible, and the transest the dialogue ment is the best solvent.

There have been two men in the American Senate who throve by suppressing their views; one of these was Roscoe Conkiller and the other is one of his suc-

ing a constitutional walk on Broadway. Besides knowing a great deal about law he is thoroughly conversant upon art subjects, and has a rare collection of pictures and statues at his house.

SOME PUBLIC MEN

Conkling and the Watchful Evarts Compared.

High-Tempered Harris of Tennessee and the ley Edmunds of Vermont.

Pen Pictures in the Senate by George Alfred Townsend.

of clothing.

In return for this a reasonable amount of labor is to be exacted of each lodger on the following morning under penalty of prosecution and punishment as vagrants. The commissioners of charities and correction are charged with the control and management of the lodging-houses. The departments of police and charities and correction have approved the plans. As the bill makes provision for opening one house first as an experiment it will involve no great expense. The administration being entirely in the hands of the city

gallery on such an occasion, when the general public has not been made aware of anything particular going on, but the senators themselves discover quickly an iminteresting to one who long ago saw some ular governments the questions presented are apt to be real, whereas in aristocratic and class governments most of the ques-tions which make the most ado are without

some now complain of as being descrice. It would also render possible performances of two mans advantage; they wan solving as would be understood. Moreover, it would be understood. Moreover, it would with the choice of the management to the control of the management to the manageme

cial. He and his followers are the very men who are now pointing at Evarts and saying: "Why don't he speak out?"

Those old scamps hope to climb into the Senate again, and make more confusion by disparaging Mr. Evarts. They are now using some of the newspapers to say that there is a crying demand throughout the State of New York for Brother Conkling to take his place, point his eyebrows and capitalize the patronage of the Empire State. You can always hear from Conkling upon the great question of whether his tidewaiters are to be kept in the custom house. I do not recollect that he ever made a speech on any point of political economy while in the Senate, and I do not believe he understands the mere discussion of that class of subjects. Evarts is a watchfulman, and he has been here but a little while.

Ga Kespectable Personal Questions

March and April hand-bills in every direction, where the farmers are exposing for sale their stock, implements, etc.

Said 1: "Are not the farmers doing well in these old linestone valleys?"

"They are not doing as well, they think, as those who go West. Here the farmers have large families, and their sons are unable to get farms. Land has risen in value until it can no longer be profitably farmed at the price it brings. So these farmers go out West, where the can buy value until it can no longer be profitably farmed at the price it brings. So these farmers go out West, where the can buy value until it can no longer be profitably farmed at the price it brings. So these farmers go out West, where the can buy value until it can no longer be profitably farmed at the price it brings. So these farmers go and well, they think, as those who go West. Here the farmers dong well in these old linestone valleys?"

They are not doing as well, they think, as those who go West. Here the farmers dong well in these old linestone valleys?"

They are not doing as well, they think, as those who go West. Here the farmers are to be kept in the can no longer be profitably farmed at the price it brin

Said the conductor, "our old regions here but a little while."

On Respectable Fersonal Questions, see the death and services of Vice-Prest, and the probability of the control of the probability of the south of the probability of the south of the time, to the detriment of his circe, and the time, the time, to the detriment of his circe, and the time, the time, to the detriment of his circe, and the time, the time, to the detriment of his circe, and the time, to the detriment of his circe, and the time, the time of the historical people, with a circle time lands and the years and time the historical people, with varied emery probabily three-fourths occurred to a probability the historical people, with varied and the probability of the probability o On Respectable Personal Questions, like the death and services of Vice-President Hendricks, he can make the most chem with prepositions of the sound that the vicinity of the sound in the sound that the vicinity of the sound is the sound that the vicinity of the sound is the sound in the sound is the sou

The President Durw Not show the panel, there was a state of the partners and the post of the change from a Democratic President and a supported flatter, the partners of the p

own body the generals who advanced against him, and amongst them Cromwell. Fairfax and Essex.

The galieries contained hardly one-half the number of people they would hold. The tone of the President is generally confident, and it was perhans this confidence which aroused the Kepublican leader of the Senate. Mr. Harris is the boldest man on the Democratic side and he is said to have been

think I heard Mr. Edmunds tell a messenger to go and call in some senators after he
had demanded a division and the years and
herefore the Republicans
have, and therefore the Republicans
have and therefore the Republicans
the heard of the senator of the senator of the residency of the South in our time are Arlanta, in Georgia, which is the most Northeemblasis to the stronger passaces. The
leading was listened to from a double
reason—the senators would much rather
the reading was listened to from a double
reason—the senators would much rather
for the read Clare bours and read them
through. So they awaited the clark's renthrough so they awaited the clark's rendirective read than have to sit
down in their leisure hours and read them
through so they awaited the clark's rendirective read than have to sit
down in their leisure hours and read them
a division of parties.

I have reason to believe that neither
party 18 an unit on the subject in hand.
I have reason to believe that neither
a through so the papers, on the ground that when
the propert case is one bemocratic senstrate who is opposed to the President's withholding papers, on the ground that when
the prosent case is one when affects personal character in many cases, and is not
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This Led to Some Queries

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

"Anna Maria's" Advice for the Spring o' the Year.

Directions for Making Baby's Knitted Boots. Etc.

Notes About Women--- Hour Correspondence.

In the "People's Column" of March 3 prove the blood, and I am glad to see it old-fashioned and fussy as the reques sounds to most readers. People, especially oung people, disdain not only me but all care for health. They might laugh at pills and potions if they took studious care for good conditions of living, well-cooked, suitable food, pure air, baths and ing young fellows who used to scorn the inheadache, or a hot lemonade for a cold, be

of the Chion. Nearly twenty-loar years ago I often heard his name mentioned by Parson Brownlow when he left Tennessee, at the command or by the permission of the Confederate government, and came to the North. Mr. Beck of Kennucky, sitting right behind Harris, prompted some of Harris conduct. I heard him say distinctly, when Edmunds proposed to turn the naper over to the judiciary committee:

"Boo't Let It Go There."

Beck is a large man, rather heavy in his build, and might be taken for a British or Scotch sea captain, or chief stevedore. He has been long enough in the Senate to have full confidence in himself, and although he has not been a champion of the President, he is a stout party man. It is not thought that the debate on this augustion will he very label that can afferd them, and tomarch as falled and should appear freely on every table that can afferd them, and tomarch as the cold has checked the secretions for months, and the system retains morbid matter which is the cause of sleepy, heavy feelings in children and others. Now parsley, cress, radishes and salads should appear freely on every table that can afferd them, and tomarch.

pernicious, offensive manuscular pernicious and dandelion extract. One experiment will convince them which is the most dent medicine. A teaspoonful of charceal refully wet with water should be taken afore each meal for several days, followed y a teaspoonful of dandelion extract, tarking and the shops, at night, unless the mion is preferred. Onion shoots in vinegar are wholesome salading, and it may remove prepudice to know that nothing will leave so smooth and fine a complexion as this course of diet, or treatment, as you choose to call it.

Lemous are excellent spring correctives, but it is easy to bring on inflammation of the stomach the way people eat them. A lemon squeezed in a glass of water is strong enough, taken before breakfast. Sweet the stomach the way people at them, a lemon squeezed in a glass of water is strong enough, taken before breakfast. Sweet water is glain, make 2, seam 2 together, 3 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 5 plain, mak

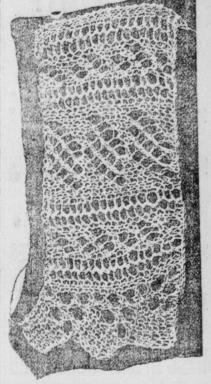
1 p'ain. Ninth row-Plain. Tenth row-Slip 1, narrow, 29 plain, narrow, 1

1 iplain) 3 times, make 2, (seam 2 together) twice l repeat. Seventh row—All scamed. Welfth row—Plain. Suirteenth row—All scamed

Thirteenth row—All seamed.
Thirteenth row—All seamed.
Repent from the tenth row 10 times. The extrow, for ribbing round top of leg. seam 2. * iain. seam 3*. repeat from * to * till last 2. which to seamed. Repeat the last 2 rows alternate! 0 times. Bind off. Otimes. Bind off.

Sew the boot up neatly, commencing with be little gusnets, and rounding the toe off oshare, make the seamed stitches at the ack of the sock meet each other, and fingle off with a tiny white sath ribbor osetie in front and ribbon to tieround while

ankle.
This is a very plain and pretty rule, so paste it in your scrap-book. Wide Knitted Edge.



Those ladies looking for a wide edge 1 think the following rule will please:

Sixth row-7 plain, seam 1, 2 plain, seam

A Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE TO ANY ONE WHO SENDS A Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers and \$10.



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THE GLOBE.

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ONLY 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER The WEEKLY GLOBE Will Soon Have 100,000

SUBSCRIBERS.

PUSH THE GLOBE In Your Neighborhood.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

FORM A CLUB.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

Now is the time to form clubs, either March or April or May being just as good a month as January for securing subscribers. If you wish to form a club and receive a cash commission, send for sample copies and a circular. All of the reguon all the premium offers. 14 months for | that in which poor TYLER, imagining that | \$1. 6 copies fourteen months for \$5.

CLUB AGENTS AND RENEWALS.

It is the rule of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to ident CLEVELAND and the Democratic revise its mailing list once every month to party, remarked in a would-be tempting discover what subscribers are in arrears. | way that "a President of the United States Every name whose term of subscription who honestly serves and implicitly trusts has then expired, according to the printed | the people has his feet upon solid ground date, is cancelled. The past two weeks quite and his back against a rock." Presia number of papers have been stopped for dent Tyler wrote to Judge BEVERLY these reasons. We believe that all our TUCKER, just forty-five years ago, "I pray former subscribers will renew if the friends | you to believe that my back is to the wall, who have secured their subscriptions in and that while I deplore the assaults. I the past will call upon them again. We shall, if possible, beat back the assailants.' allow the same commission to an agent on The only difference between the posia renewal as on a new subscription. Re- tion Tyler occupied and the new and secure the best family newspaper. one which our esteemed contempo-Subscribe, and secure the best family rary urges President CLEVELAND to take

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

The advertisement of this valuable premium (see last page of this issue) will be he were to follow the advice of the profeswithdrawn after its publication next week. but the books will continue to be supplied TYLER did-flat on his back. to all who order them, until the edition is exhausted. The books, in presswork, en- and all attempts to separate him from his gravings, paper and binding are first class. and the work is the standard one, and a necessity to every town and home library. We supply the work at publishers' price, and give THE GLOBE one year free. On this offer every agent may retain \$1 25 as his by Mr. BLAINE to Senator EDMUNDS in the

THE GLOBE BOOK BUREAU.

Any work in any department of literature published in England or the United States will be furnished to those who are already subscribers to THE GLOBE, and to those who, at the time when ordering, subscribe to THE GLOBE, at less than publishers' prices. We make this announcement at the request of many readers. If there is President, and for the especial benefit of any book you wish to procure, write giving the senator from Vermont. Had Mr. title, and name of author, with stamp for BLAINE known just what Senator EDMUNDS return postage. Upon receipt of the same, publishers' price and our price will both be Tuesday-had he known that the Remailed to you. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Awful if True.

(New York Sun.) "We are selling a good many talse bangs,"

said a hair-dresser. . "For ladies?" inquired the reporter. No, for young men. Bangs are all the rage now, and every young fellow must have one. Many of them are bald, or their tang should come about half an inch short of the eye-brows, and should be evenly cut. It should never be worn with a full beard as it contracts the face too much. It is most effective with a drooping moustache."

She Was a St. Louis Cirl.

and Charles Augustus was visiting his handsome cousin over in Michigan. "What are those purple bosies down by the brookside?" asked Charles.
"If you mean," replied Clara, "that glorious mass of empurpled efficience which bloom in bosky dells and fringe the whimpling streamiets, they are campanula acturated this executive with that discretion."

Coming from a senator of the United States, this declaration was regarded as extraordinary. The "bad men" to whom Mr. EDMUNDS referred were the appointees of President Johnson, and every one of them had been confirmed by the Senate of the United States when the Republicans had more than two-thirds of the body. If these appointees were "bad men." why, it (Chicago Telegram.)
was a lovely afternoon last summer.

Boston Meckly Globe. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 17, 1886.

WHAT THE RESULT WOULD BE. The prerogative fight now going on beween the President and the Senate has had | ted that it is a just expose of the motives of | cern it. the effect of bringing another spasm upon | the Vermont apostle of civil service reform. our professional independent contempo- In 1869, when he was fighting for the reraries. They imagine that while the executive is engaged in a struggle with the Re- animated by the sole desire to make publicans of the Senate, he is also troubled way for Republican spoilsmen; in by senators, representatives and rank 1886 his fight is made for the retenand file of the Democratic party. tion of Republican spoilsmen. As Mr. True, the Democratic party is BLAINE says: "The tenure-of-office law backing up the President heartily was enacted lest President Johnson in his battle, and giving him all possible should remove Republican officeholders support. But that is a fact which profes too rapidly; and it was practically repealed gional independents neither see nor care to lest President Grant should not remove see. They are told by their correspondents Democratic officeholders rapidly enough, that the Democrats are asking the President and the distinguished Vermont mugwumpfor part of the offices. Ergo, the Democrats Republican was the one most urgent for are embarrassing the administration. Then | that repeal. it becomes their duty to advise the Presi-

the Democratic party. other just as they do now. They know all The New York Times, the Springfield about each other, and in their present frame Republican and a very much esteemed of mind are not afraid to tell the truth carried away by this "loyal engineer" him-orations. A man can't write them unless he local contemporary, together with several about each other, and the result is mighty others of the "better than the rest" order, interesting reading for the people, albeit are just now in the midst of one of these atdecidedly uncomplimentary to the idols of tacks, of the most violent form. The Wash- the Republican party. ington correspondent of the Springfield Republican sets the ball in motion by saying:

The President is worried and uneasy, not in his ideas of what ought to be done, but how to do it, Why? Because Congress is hounding him to death. By Congress, not the Republican Senate, but the individual Democrats is what I mean. His contest with the Senate is a public discussion to the presidency in 1888. Time files, and made hidge, who leaved he was all the duties of the bench. "Hear the cases congressmen are worse than the plague of Egypt. They are at the White House all the agog with the presidential question once all through and decide them promptly according to your best judgment, and your time, all day long, and he cannot escape them. Every bad appointment and false move is the result of relying upon them. They sincer at his inclination toward reform, hinder him at every ourn, are his worst enemies. Yet they are the potential voice at the White House in the ma

With this for a basis, the New York Times calls upon the President to cut away from the Democratic congressmen, assuring have no more second place. Mrs. Logan, lapse, as usual into "innocuous desuctude." him that they are his "worst enemies," and | who is one of the best politicians in the that they should be "cleared away by a country, is the reigning queen of Repubvigorous vindication of the independence of the executive," as that alone "will rescue

his administration from its one great danger." Our very much esteemed local professional independent contemporary fol- garded with far more favor than he was in lows this up with the intimation that the 1884. The remnant of Grant's Old Guard President and the Democrats are at swords' of 1880 will naturally turn to him, and the pints and, for the benefit of the President, BLAINE forces cannot possibly make a very should be kept so. All this, as we have said aggressive fight against him. The fading above, in spite of the most cordial co-operathe executive and the Senate.

they can now be estimated. Just what object the professional independents can have in urging a Democrat like President CLEVELAND to become a second Tyler it would puzzle the shrewdest politician to guess, if we are to THURMAN as an authority to sustain his grant that flese independents really theory that the Senate has a right to call desire reform in the administration of the for papers bearing on executive acts that government. Were the President to follow | are wholly outside its jurisdiction. But he their advice, the administration would didn't see fit to quote Senator Thurman's become a pitiable wreck, hated by the language in the famous debate of 1869, on friends which brought it into power, and the tenure-of-office bill, as follows: despised by its opponents. There can be no

was prostrate. President CLEVELAND, if

sional independents, would land just where

But President CLEVELAND is a Democrat,

MR. BLAINE TO MR. EDMUNDS.

The contortions of some of our Repub-

them. Were it not for the mechanical im-

possibility of putting the book through

was to say in his argument of last

publican managers were to express

their horror that an officeholder should

be dismissed under a cloud of suspicion

without chance of defence-he could not

more completely have exposed the hypoc-

risy of the proceeding than in his description of Mr. EDMUNDS' course, when, in

1869, the Senate was discussing the bill for

suspending the tenure-of-office act. Says

Mr. EDMUNDS, pressed by Mr. GRIMES to fur nish a good reason for suspending the act, re-plied that "owing to the peculiar circumstances that have attended the last administration, it is desirable that there should be an immediate and general removal of the officeholders of the

country as a rule; and as an agency for that removal, subject to our approval when we meet again in confirmation of their successors, these bad men being put out, we are willing to trust

Mr. BLAINE:

party will, of course, fail.

Believing that the original interpretat the Constitution is the correct one; that the power of removal from office is an executive power; that the duty of exercising that power is No President has ever yet attempted enjoined upon the president by the provision of the Constitution that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; believing that the with success to run counter to the wishes of his party, and several have tried it. Of course John Tyler's case is the most assent of the Senate is not a nece famous, although Andrew Johnson's is about as prominent. Tyler was urged on lieving that no such inference follows to the fatal move inst as the professional in- from the concurrence of the Senate in making dependents desire now to urge on President CLEVELAND. In fact, the position which the offices will be better filled and the laws more | rule. lar agents of The Globe will receive they would have President CLEVELAND faithfully executed if this power is vested in the shortly a circular stating the commission assume, if they could, is startlingly like president alone, I feel bound to vote for an unqualified repeal of the "tenure-of-office act." self. One of our professional independent contemporaries in its edition of yesterday. attempting to make a breach between Pres-

Mr. EDMUNDS' invocation of the gre authority of Mr. THURMAN to prop the altogether monstrous theory that the Senate shares with the president the power of removal or suspension is about the coolest thing in the Vermont statesman's very

The Washington correspondent of the

and persistent fostering of General Logan'

lican society this season, and is using her

but still potent associations of the war are

Mr. EDMUNDS artfully cited ALLEN G.

Every man who is the head of a family, their support, owes it as a first duty to them to see that some provision is made against the always possible day of his premature death. Quite recently a case has come under our notice in which a gentleman suddenly died, leaving his family nothing except the sympathy of his friends. Until is that TYLER had his "back to the wall," within a few months of his death he had and CLEVELAND is to place his "back paid assessments to various societies which. against a rock." At the end of four years if he had continued to be a member of them there was no wall in sight, and Tyler to the end, would have paid his family about \$15,000. Such cases are of too fre quent occurrence. Failing the ability to pay the higher rates of regular insurance companies, the benefit societies and secret brotherhoods are excellent institutions, grateful. and they do a mighty work for good. But their members should never forget their assessments. Far better keep out of them altogether than to join and, after paying ur for a considerable period, fall in arrears and lican friends over the keen thrusts given lose regular standing. This may be hard counsel to follow in many cases, but it is second volume of the Plumed Knight's sound advice all the same. If care were book are as interesting to the general public always taken at the cutset not to take on as they are distracting to the subjects of too heavy a load of premiums or assess ments it would not be so hard to follow either. Nor can the friends of a man ir the printing office in the short failing health and fortune put their help time that has intervened it might into a wiser shape than by keeping his well be supposed that Mr. BLAINE had standing good in any benefit association or written his chapter on the tenure-oforder in which he is a member. Think of office act since the opening of the fight it husbands and fathers with dependent now going on between the Senate and the

WELL DONE, SENATOR PUGH!

WELL DONE, SENATOR PUGH!

Senator Pugh's speech in reply to Senator Edward the Kepublican senators on exactly the ground which The Globe has all along it should be put. He affirmed in the Senate precisely what has been affirmed in the senate precisely what has the power of removal, or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal, or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal, or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal or suspension, is a power vested absolutely in the power of removal or suspension, was on all hands treated as a deal and the country of the strice of the country of the strice of the country of the strice of the senior of the object of the country. The estate of postage and the second an assassing a country of the strice of postage and the senior of the power of the object of the senior of the power of the state of the senior of the strice of the soul when it is illed full of that a down of the strice of the senior of the strice o bloom in bosky delis and fringe the whimring streamlets, they are campanula acturedifform.

Taking the Degree of D. F.

(New York Times.)

Gus.-Did you stop long in London, Cholly?
Just long enough to provide and a title.

(Gas.-A title?

(Gas.-A tit

when their places were wanted for others, to describe them as "bad men" seemed to them a procedure not to be explained on the broad prinmanship, or even on the common saying that the President was guilty of an insolent intrusion upon the executive do-However much Republicans of the thick- main of the Senate. But he would be no and-thin order may regret the feud, which more an intruder on the Senate than the auses this characterization placed by Mr. Senate now is on him in calling for papers BLAINE upon his enemy, it must be admit- that relate to matters which in no way con-

EDITORIAL POINTS.

A Washington court has decided that peal of the tenure-of-office act, he was telegraph poles in the highway are not a nuisance. Were it not for the fact that we should suppose that some time or other his honor had been helped home by these grim bearers of lingering metal long drawn

Commandant TRUXTON of the Norfolk man BOUTELLE's charges about the obliteration of patriotic inscriptions from guns and machinery in that yard, and the removal of an engineer because of his lovalty to the Union. This loyal engineer, over whom Captain BOUTELLE wept so many patriotic tears, turns out to be the diffeld," while as for the inscriptions, they are all there except one, a plate, which was the left of destroy the invaders as any man in the field," while as for the inscriptions, they are all there except one, a plate, which was but the man of straw, instead of being knocked down, knocks down the captain every time.

The opinion is quite common that President CLEVELAND's position in the matter of suspensions was very strong, but that he matter of suspensions was very strong, but that he captain guns and machinery in that yard, and the removal of an engineer because of his work of an everybody who sent up a notice to be read to write in jet black ink. "The time has gone by," he added, jocosely, "when a derstands the nature and the terms of all screams of the elements that 20 into the consideration. It is only the first of black inputes abolitionism to own that the text was Ephesians iii. 21, in which Paul speaks of the inferior and higher love of God.

Morality as a substitute for the highest forms of religion, said Mr. Beecher, bears of religion, said Mr. Beecher, bears of religions, bear of religions, said Mr. Beecher, bears of religions, the will appear of religions to the elements that 20 and we know so with the e Navy Yard thoroughly uses up Congressthe Vermonter will continue to love each in 1861, that he was "doing as much to

New York Sun calls attention to the careful LAND ever heard the story of Lord Chief candidacy for the Republican nomination Justice Mansfield's injunction to a newlyto the presidency in 1888. Time flies, and made indee who feared he was unequal to cording to your best judgment, and your more. General Logan is not letting the decisions will be right ninety-nine times in grass grow under his feet, and is reported a hundred, but give no reasons, for your as having "distinctly and emphatically reasons would usually be wrong."

thrust aside all advances made to him for the 'old ticket,' which the friends of BLAINE launched. He will probably get his accustomed three dozen votes in the convenhave pressed recently with fresh zeal." He has given it out most positively that he will tion of his party, and then his name will

have no reason to fear that they will be without influence on parties and political parlors and her diplomacy with excellent and legislative action, because they are effect. It is easy to see, from the current of organized for other than merely political Republican comment. that Logan is re- purposes.

tion between the President and the Demo-crats on the new absorbing battle between senator fairly divides with BLAINE the a president removing an officer and not for chances of nomination in 1888, so far as giving his reasons "without alarm." When

> standing between the executive and the Democratic congressmen.

New York Sun: "This is a government of party, and the party that is successful is called the higher life. When the purifying

so far as skating rinks are unwholesome. It is a narrow, mistaken policy which makes indiscriminate war on what may be crazy fabric of his argument in favor of the a very innocent, healthful exercise and amusement.

While it is gratifying to learn that Mrs. HANCOCK is not in the straightened financial circumstances reported, still the amounts which have been raised for her benefit have not been collected in vain. The people of this country can do none too much to show their appreciation of the hero of Gettys-

dependent upon his living and earning for An Indiana county treasurer, who has just run away with \$78,000 of public money, is declared to have been "a prosperous and wealthy farmer when he took possession of the office." Like some other rascals, he didn't know when he had enough.

The friends of labor do well in insisting upon a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law in the government works; nor do they weakenthat cause in demanding that shorter

BEECHER'S SERMON

Uses of Morality and Piety in Every-Day Life.

The High Life of Soul Inspiration Not Found in Churches Alone.

How Christian Institutions Help the World Along.

BROOKLYN, March 14.-Mr. Beecher, after stumbling over a badly written notice this norning, protested that he was not getting man Boutelle's charges about the obliteration of patriotic inscriptions from everybody who sent up a notice to be read

And what is morality? It is living right toward ourselves and our fellowmen. It is not only good for men in this world, but it is the foundation on which piety is to be built. Many persons of piety break down, because while they have reverence and veneration and now and then rhapsody, yet in their personal private life they are so full of faults that everybody has occasion to suspect that they are not very religious after all: and this suspicion is generally verified. But the next step higher than morality is self-cultivation, and that is the life of religion. It is one of self-development, and there is a step still higher, when men put themselves under church relations and under institutions to increase their knowledge of duty and to help them perform it. There is no charm attached to the church; it simply has helpfulness in it. A man may

Live a Christian Life outside of it. So a man may raise fruit at like Fenelon, or Pascal, or any of the em-

the side of the road, but the boys will be very apt to steal it; whereas a sheltered tree, behind the wall, will carry its fruit to the right hands, as well as be permitted to ripen it fully.

Idon't wish to instill the idea that you can't live a Christian life unless you join the church; you can. A man may go to California cross lots, if he has a mind to, and if he gets there he has got there, that's all. But that's not the ensiest way, nor the most likely way, to get him there. A man may educate himself, but it's petter for him to go to school, It will facilitate the matter. And the moment a man

without influence on parties and political and legislative action, because they are organized for other than merely political purposes. They are bound, if they are wisely conducted to exercise a powerful, if not a controlling, influence on political leaders, who will want the favor of so strong and centralized a body, and will not be slow in offering them assistance to attain the ends they are after.

The New York Tribune is full of venomous virtue these days, and cannot think of a president removing an officer and not giving his reasons "without alarm," When GARFIELD removed MERRITT to make room for Robertson as collector of New York, and so pay off part of the debt he owed to BLAINE, did the Tribune indorses. Senator Conkling's demand for reasons? Not much. It was an ardent advocate then of the doctrine that the president's power of suspension is absolute. The Tribune was right at that time, too. Today it is wrong.

President CLEVELAND did well in sending for Senator EUSTIS. The Louisians member feels no differently from his Democratic brethren in the Senate, but has had the courage of his opinions. We trust that the interview will result in a better understanding between the executive and the Democratic congressmen.

Outbursts of Experience There come experiences that lead the to say that there is a reality in what is of party, and the party that is successful is entitled to put its own friends on guard over the trusts for which it is responsible. This has been the uniform rule, and, whatever temporary vagaries may prevail for the moment, it will always remain the rule."

The Portland ministers, in their war on the skating rinks, are merely driving in the disease at one spot, to appear at anotherthat is, so far as skating rinks are unwholethat are living faithfully and bumbly, workingly, but now and then there comes to them, at some unexpected hour of great health, of radiancy, a presentation of truth altogether larger than they had ever heard or thought of before; some hour in which the imagination plays, there comes an exaitation of thought in regard to time and the life beyond, and God and the saints in glory. It may be a little child's hand leads them up, that has gone before to be the pilot of those that come after. It may be that it is the voice that comes through the grave from beyond; no matter what the cause is, there is coming one step higher, a new I am one of those that believe that the life principle of the universe is God, and that

Our Knowledge of God is not excogitated, except in reference to effect. Not as a personality; that when the soul has become so like God, as it were, that

weakenthat cause in demanding that shorter hours be accorded to the letter-carriers. The latter constitute a faithful, hard-working to contingent, of which an unreasonable amount is now required.

Poor RIDDLEBERGER! Once the pet lamb of the Republican senatorial flock, he is now the target for abuse from the entire fold. Republicans, like republics, are ungrateful.

That renowned pillar of the Maine political fabric, Hon. Joseph Bagstock Manly of Augusta, is in Washington on "trivate devoted to making lucid statements about the plans of Mr. Blanne, all of which statements will be made in a double sense, to be interpreted by the public to sun tiself. "He's tough, ma'am, tough is Joey. Tough, and devilish sly."

Senator Blang's only objection to voting to Toemen's confirmation was that the appointee was an ass. Triffes of that sort ought not to count with senators who voted indiscriminately for every nomination made in a long series of years by Republican administrations.

Democrats will learn with pleasure that Chairman Barnum of the national committee will, in all probability, recover from his present illness. As a political manager, Mr. Barnum has few equals.

"I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless"

"I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless

Paul Says in Galatians: "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless

LIBERAL THOUGHT. conceivable excellence: it adds certainty to our consciousness, and indifference to all outward events. "The will of the Lord be done," That is the rudder of life. Rejoice, when every harp is broken and every organ is destroyed; when all the outward life is wasted, when revolution is in the land, rejoice in the Lord. It rises up into such a consciousness of the divine atmosphere and life and treasure, that it is happy under all circumstances. Such it was when the mother, as her babe breathed its last and with its last sigh and pulsation went away, lifted up her hand and said, "I give thee joy, my darling." So in conditions of outward trouble, when all the natural and lower feelings are wrung, there is an atmosphere into which the soul may rise and be utterly indifferent to the voices of men, indifferent to public opinion. Indifferent to desgrace as men call it, indifferent to everything but self and God.

Men may have a twilight experience of this kind and yet not understand the philosophy of it. Indeed, I don't think that anybody quite understands

The Philosophy of It.

relatively opaque brain, coarse fibred, they can come into this experience, but it will measure itself in them not by the way

A Poet, a Great Soul.

I guess."
"I'd have you understand my boy hasn't

been sick a day since he was born. He's just as good as can be, too, and never stays awake nights. Fat children generally have some trouble with their throats and get

TO PROTECT CIRLS.

Least Till 16 Years Old.

To the Editor of The Globe:

tomorrow. These are its words:

in which it is in a genius.

The Fifth of Rabbi Solomon Schindler's Lectures.

Ancient Men and Books Submitted to the Modern Critic.

Judaism Only Made Stronger by the Advance of Civilization.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler delivered the fifth in his series of lectures on the "Propagation of Religion," in the Temple Adath Israel, vesterday. He said:

Israel, yesterday. He said:

"There is nothing new under the sun."
With these remarkable words King Solomon is credited, and though I should hesitate to subscribe to this sentence as it reads literally. I cannot deny that there are many instances which lend strength to the theorem of the wise son of David. Turning over the pages of history we find, for example, the remarkable fact that at all times there have been liberals and conservatives; that at all times there have lived men whose thoughts have run so far ahead of their time that their contemporaries could not follow them, and that at all times centripetal and centrifugal forces have manifested themselves as well in the realms of thought as they have in forces have manifested themselves as well in the realms of thought as they have in the realms of nature. In a word, that the so-cailed "Liberal" is no new creation under the sun. Liberalism, however, is a word which stands for a rather vague conception, and whenever a man is called upon to explain what his liberalism is or of what it consists it is generally found that he cannot distinctly describe it. At best he can say that it is his dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, and his attempt to remove the impediments. The with the present state of affairs, and his attempt to remove the impediments. The word "liberal" being derived from the Latin word "liber," free, seems to denote a man who endeavors to free himself from the bondage of superannuated thoughts, customs or usages. We meet, therefore, with liberals in all spheres of society; we find them in politics, in science, in arts, in trade, in commerce and in religion.

In the sphere of religion the liberal is by Christ to His disciples.

Now, may all have it? In some degree, yes. It is not to be gained by the will merely, but a man may unfold his life little by little until he reaches that state of mind in which these results will be produced in him, but according to the measure of the capacity of the nature that he has got. Persons of slander endowment, of relatively opaque brain, coarse fibred.

An Enfant Terrible,

because he is constantly disturbing the peace and equanimity of such people as would like nothing better than to withdraw from the stormy sea of uncertainties into would rather believe in the greatest absurdities, as long as they give them a posi-

would father believe in the greatest absurdaties, as long as they give them a positive assurance of the preservation of their beloved self here and hereafter than to wrestle with the sceptic question of the day which lessen the value of these securities. The whole history of religion is but a description of the constant warfare between the conservative and liberal elements; of the constant struggle on the one hand to preserve and to fortify a certain position, and on the other to tear it down; of the constant wrangle between credulous faith and sceptic reason.

By its very nature liberalism is destructive and not constructive. Its only business is to tear down, and not, as many liberals claim, to build up. Liberalism is ever fault-finding, ever protesting, and the hist plank in the platform of the present liberalism is therefore its protest against the worship of books. All the present systems of religion in what we call civilized countries are built upon books. Judaism, Christianity, Mohametanism, they all rest upon a foundation of paper, or parchment, if you please. Judaism is said to stand upon the Old Testament. Christianity does stand upon both the old and new and the Mohametanism stands and falls with the Koran. Bible and Koran are said to contain all that is visions and angless experiences, but they can come so near to them that they have, in their measure, something of the same kind in themselves. And I say this is an object for search and for a reasonable hope of attainment to every Christian man, especially to those that begin early and that make the cultivation of their spiritual life the one supreme end above every other. It is possible, and to a degree that would make religion transcendently joyful and effectual if only more men might be found seeking it. These are what I call God's elect. I am not so profound a believer in the old Calvinistic doctrines as some folks are; still I believe in election; and i generally think men elect themselves. But the church is too much like a vast room with one candle in the sconce, or at most two. What we want is churches that have so large a company of those that live in this higher state as that their joined light shall form, as it were, an illumination, and their joined impulse of life shall have a current, by which others shall be taken up and carried on

and I generally think men elect themselves, all swith the Koran. Bible and Koran are said to contain all that is so much like a vastroom with one cardie in the sconce, or at most two, with act candle in the sconce, or at most two, with act candle in the sconce, or at most two, with act candle in the sconce, or at most two, with act candle in the sconce, or at most two, with act with the corn the possibly can find, large a company of those that lave so large a company of those that live in this higher state as that their joined impulse of life shall have a current, by which others shall be taken up and carried or the series of the state of the stat

tempt at conversation.

"How much does he weigh?"

"I don't know, I'm sure, was the reply, with a long stare at the small baby, "but it doesn't look to be over fifteen pounds."

"I mean your baby, madam."

"O, mine, this is a girl, and it weighs 28 pounds.

"A girl! Why, it looks like a boy with that hat on. Mine's a boy. I think girls are such a nuisance to bring up. They need so much attention."

"I should think your boy kept you busy, from his looks. Sickly children cost a heap, I guess." certain

by God himself and delivered to His favo ites, either to prove their mission by such their teachings were in perfect concordance with the will of God. Thus the pentateuch, and afterwards the other biblical books were believed to be of divine origin. written, or at least dictated, by God. If God, indeed, has ever aspired for the honors of an author why should He have limited himself to one book only; why should not the second publicabe an improvement on the first; why should he not still continue his literary career; why should he not, like a teacher have given out in each consecutive century, an awake highes. Fat children generally have some thouble with their throats and get croup or something."

"Well, I declare, I like that, and me with a family of eight and none of 'em sick ascond. All of 'em weighing twelve pounds when born, and never gaining less than that in the first year. I do like to have a woman talk to me about her babies, and then show up a little bit of a thing what I should be ashamed of. If you think you can pick on me mam, to give advice regardin bringin' up of children, I want to say right now that—" but what she would have said must be imagined by mothers, for the large woman suddenly concluded she had reached her street, and signalled the conductor. When she had gene the small women looked around her given out in each consecutive century, an advanced lesson for the advanced pupil? If one of these books has a claim to divine origin, why should it be denied to the rest? Or, on the other hand, if God never

any book be laid at His door?

As long as the art of writing and reading was not sufficiently developed, the sceptic liberal had to keep his peace, but when the art of printing had been invented and printed matter was obtainable for a mere nominal price, when everybody could publish and buy books, books in general lost their halo of sacredness; the book ceased to be worshipped as such, and criticism arose upon its powerful wings. Truth has come to be judged by its own merits, and error can no longer hide behind an illustrious name.

name. Not quite a century ago a scholarly critic began to dissect The Works of Homer.

gene the small womon looked around her and selected a young dude to make her parting shot at. "Don't you ever marry a fat woman, mister. They are too lazy to look after their own babies, and don't know enough to recognize a first-class one when they see it. If you ever do marry—" but the dude fied to the rear platform, and peace reigned. At their time Homer's Iliad and Odyssey were held by the ancient world in as high a veneration as is the Bible held among us. A Hope That Law May Help Them at

With the decline of Paganism and the rise of Christianity Homer sank into oblivion I have just seen a bill which has passed the House, and is to come up in the Senate was not the production of one man, but that its passages must have been written by several men at different times. No sooner had this occurred than the same critical process was administered to other ancient books, especially to the Bible, and lo and behold! submitted to the same critical projects the same discrepancies became Whoever ravishes and carnally knows a female of the age of 12 years or more by force or against her will, or unlawfully and carnally knows and abuses a female child under the age of 12 years, shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or for any terms of years. shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or for any terms of years.

This bill only proposes to amend the existing law by changing "ten to twelve." The act recently passed in England on the same subject, protects young girls until they are sixteen years of age. I cannot see why Massachusetts should be behind her old mother in giving protection to her daughters. It is not creditable to the State that up to this time, seduction has not been made a crime on the statute book. Considering how ignorant and thoughtless girls under the age of sixteen often are, ought not the law to guard them by rendering their consent to their ruth no defence for their violators? It was the feeling of the women of England, more than anything else, that led to the improvement of the law. If the senators would consult their wives and daughters they would give but one opinion on the subject. I write by urgent request, I cannot help hoping the Senate, on reflection, will change the word "twelve" in the bill to "sixteen."

Boston, March 11, 1886. cal analysis the same discrepancies became visible. It was demonstrated that the different books of the Bible, yea, different chapters and passages were written by different writers at different ages, that the book must have passed through several editions, that in a word it was of human and not of divine origin. The believers in the Bible were driven from one internehment to another until finally the liberals of today openly profess against the canonization of any book and little caring whether or not the whole system will totter and fall after its understructure has been removed, demand loudly that

The Bible Should be Placed The Bible Should be Placed

by the side of other books of antiquity, denuded of its halo of divine origin. nuded of its halo of divine origin.

The Liberal of the present age distinguishes himself from the liberal of former guishes himself exculiar feature. He tion, will change the word "twelve" in the bill to "sixteen." S. E. SEWALL. Boston, March 11, 1886.

One of Mr. Vanderbilt's Jokes.
[New York Times.]

Reference to the Vanderbilt pictures recalls a good story of the dead millionnaire, who was more famous for good nature than the austic wit. One day when his gallery was open to visitors along came a man with a glib tongue, lots of enthusiasm and gail to tongue, lots of enthusiasm and gail to tongue, lots of enthusiasm and gail to tongue, lots of enthusiasm and gail rames and even the canvases. Mr. Vanderbilt looked on askance; he did not the feared for his pictures. Finally the visitor turned to Mr. Vanderbilt, who near by was conversing with personal friends, while he feared for his pictures. Finally the visitor turned to Mr. Vanderbilt, who near by was conversing with personal friends, while he feared for his pictures. Finally the visitor turned to Mr. Vanderbilt, who near by was conversing with personal friends, while he feared finger nails.

"You have a wonderful gallery," the man ejaculated. "a wonderful gallery, sir; why, when I stood before that picture, ir, I was so to that the tears came rushing into my eyes like a flood—like a flood, sir; I west so freely"—he went on—"I wept so freely mat I could have washed my hands in my tears, sir; wash—"

"Why didn't you?" said the millionnaire calmly.

The talkative man glanced at himself in the batter and converted to most converted to the moment we consider ourselves as near or even nearer to God than the recannois as sear or even nearer to God than the recannois as seas or even nearer to God than the recannois as so in another peculiar feature. He cannois at the loave were thought to have been nobler, wiser and better than those of the present. The idea was prevalent that in the begin-ning there has been a nobler and higher type of manhood than that of today. There was a constant sighting and yearning after the good old times. The liberal of today most solemnly protests against this line of today. The further b ages also in another peculiar feature. He protests most emphatically against the canonization of the past. The men of for-

straying members into one community
Whenever and wherever liberalism ha
made an effort to form a party, it has alway
failed. Liberals are good soldiers it
a hand-to-hand fight, but they can
not form a closed phalanx. Liberal
have never been able to support a party
organ, or a building, or a society. They are
broken up into individual fragments by the
softest breeze of dissension. Liberalism ha
nothing to promise and nothing to threaten
with. It can not be learned by heart or
instilled by a set course of lessons. Without party organs, churches or temples,
without schools or methods, without funds for missionary purposes,
we find that it still propagates
itself, and if the liberals, the members of the so-called silent church, could be
counted, their numbers would astonish us.
Liberalism is non-sectarian. It has its followers among the members of every denomination, and every religious system,
without exception, is getting permeated by
its corrosive influences.

Liberalism and Judaism are friends. Judaism has always sheltered the outlaw; liberalism, far from destroying Judaism, has
sver assisted its progress. Every new philosophy has found within the realms of Judaism a stronger support than in any
other quarter. What is termed today
other quarter. What is termed today
other quarter. What is termed today
other quarter there was such a book, but
centuries before there was such a book, but
centuries of its existence had passed before
divine authorship was ascribed to it. On
the contrary, the value of the Hebrew Bible
increases by denying its divine origin.

Moses, the Man, the Liberator

Moses, the Man, the Liberator and law-giver of Israel is far superior to Moses the prophet, the tool and amanuensis Moses the prophet, the tool and amanuensis of Jehovah. Isaiah, the persecuted politician and poet, stands out grander from the historical background than the Isaiah the mere mouthniece of a divine voice. The very evolutionary process through which Judaism has passed during that literary period, and of which the different books of the Bible give evidence, shows us unmistakably that Judaism has the aptitude of accommodating itself to every new thought, provided it is progressive.

In regard to the other schism of the present liberalism, I willingly confess that

In regard to the other schism of the present liberalism, I willingly confess that Judaism, too, had been accustomed to look upon the past with delight, and to glory in the superior goodness of former ages, but I dare say that it will more easily adapt uself to the new philosophy than either Christianity or Mahometanism, because it never worshipped its great men, it never made saints of them, and took pains to record most scrupulously their misdeeds, their faults and failings. All the glory of David could not induce his biographer to suppress the crime committed by him, all the wisdom of Solomon could not make the historian forgetful of his folly, even Moses was pictured as he was with all his human passions and failings.

ailings.
Liberalism may growdangerous for such religious systems as stand on top of another, but surely not to a religion which stands on firm ground, as does Judaism. We see in the destructive work of liberalism only the preparation for a new development. Whenever we hear the dull thud of an explosion, caused by the expansion of a new idea, we hurry to clear the place of the fragments and to erect a new building upon the old site. Judaism, acknowledging the necessity of liberalism, and always adjusting itself to the demands of the time, has therefore won immortality for itself. No sooner does it die in one of its forms than the poyful shout spreads from its liberal wing: "Long live the king!"

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS.

Free Advice to Clobe Subscribers Exclusively Upon Any Question Ralating to Restoration or Preservation of Health.

[Write plainly upon one side of the lette sheet. Give a concise and clear statement of condition, symptoms, etc., with age.]

and to relieve the cough and vomiting nothing can exceed John's recipe, viz. four ounces: water, eight ounces: carbolic suitable brush, morning and evening, Young Mother, Burlington, Vt.-How shall I keep nursing bottle sweet.

ANSWER.-Keep the apparatus in a solution of soda water, when not in use, and let no milk remain in the bottle after using it. SUBSCRIBER, NEWFORT, R. I.-My wife has considerable trouble; throat very sore and severe catarrh. Please prescribe, and oblige A. C. L. Answer. - Nitrate potassa, 60 grains;

citrate potassa, 120 grains; wine of ipecac, 1½ fluid drachms; syrup Hemidesmi, one ounce; decoction Hardei, one pint; mix; dose, half teacupful every two hours. WILLIAM, ISLAND FOND, Vt.—My daughter is troubled much with headache; cathartic medicines do the most good, but lessen in efficacy after being taken awhile, Please give me a recipe for a permanent and mild cathartic, and oblige.

Answer.—Sulphate magnesia, 120 grains; mannæ, 60 grains; tinctaræ jalapæ, 2 drachms; aquæ carni, half-ounce; mix. GLOBE SUBSCRIBER, DOVER, N. H., Wants

Answer.-Hammamelis extract and water, equal parts; mfx; use for urethral injections (ask your physician how); also, take three times daily, before meals, nua nesi and buchu extract, with nitre, equal parts, half drachm (one-haif teaspoonful) doses. ETHEL S., PROVIDENCE, R. I., wants a remedy for whooping-cough paroxysms.

REPLY.—Use, with an atomizer, the fol-

lowing: Thymol, fifteen grains; alcohol, three drachms; glycerine, one-half ounce;

water, one quart; mix. THE WAY TO FATTEN PORK. [Pittsburg Chronicle.]

This is

the hive, the
busy hive, where littie insects hide their
honeyed store and work and thrive
and then fly out for more; you'll always see the busy bee upon his
work employed, to sip the flower from hour to hour, and hum
and buzz with all his power.
Till surfeted, and treed, and clowed.
A little thing with mighty sting,
as you'll discover bye and bye,
Who catch him flying on the wing
Or fool in other deviltry.
So boys
These little hings
And girls
Have fearTake care

Take care This is a pig A starving pig upon a hungry hunt; he'il root, and ratch, and plough, and di

The pig he blinks

his eyes and sees the busy
colony of bees; he scents the
honey that they make. Then for that
hive he makes a break. Against the door
he puts his snout, the angry bees all so
out; behold this grunting, starving thing, in
d settle down to sting and sting; th
sting his poer body, ears and eyes, till th
begins to swell in size, you'd scarcely
know that big at all,
So For he got round
fat as any ball. legs
that

(Texas Siftings.)
A Houston, Texas, gentleman is too modest to use the word garter. A friend asked him:
"What kind of a present are you going to

buy your wife?"
"I think I'll get her a Hony-soit-qui-maly-pense," was the reply. If It Were Oral, He Couldn't. Paris Paper.

[Paris Paper.]

One of our friends was hunting the other Sunday near the outskirts of Nantes. A keeper surprises him and threatens to an rest him.

"But I have a verbal permit." he urged.

"Show it, then!" returned the keeper.

SOCIETY STARS.

Feminine Leaders of Fashion at the Capital.

Miss Rose Cleveland the Official Head,

Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Brown Potter and Mrs. Logan.

A great deal has been written of late contrasting the supposed "Jeffersonian sim-plicity" of the political side of the present administration with the brilliant and pretentious extravagance displayed in official society at the capital. Washington has undoubtedly been gay this winter, and an unusual amount of money has been expended in dress and entertainments, but all this really has no relation to the admin-istration per se. There are more wealthy peeple in Washington than ever before,



were offered at receptions or other evening entertainments," remarked a well-known society lady the other day. "So late as the Haves administration, when Senor Mantilla gave a grand reception at Wormley's in honor of the marriage of the King of Spain, champagne and terrapin were served. But now the finest and most expensive wines are served as freely as claret punch was ten years ago, and terrapin is as common as chicken salad. The Leiters and the Whitneys and other wealthy people who have recently come to Washington have set a fashion that has prevented many people who would like to entertain from doing so." But all these are incidents to a general conclusion. In fact times have changed, and if Jefferson were president today he would not wear snuffy and untidy clothes at a reception, nor would Jackson smoke a corn cob pipe on the Jackson smoke a corn cob pipe on the lawn in front of the White House, but the

Jackson smoke a corn cob pipe on the lawn in front of the White House, but the choicest Havana cigars.

They way New Yorkers have "taken up" Washington of late is quite striking. With some of the large contingent from Manhattan Island now here an impression seems to prevail that anything and everything is permissible in Washington, even to attending the President's formal receptions without invitations; but they are being rapidly disabused of their errors. None of them have tried the experiment on President Cleveland that a very fashionable New York woman did on President Arthur, when she went to the White House and refused to shake hands with either him or Mrs. McElroy, professing to think that the White House was no more than the treasury building, and the president had no rights whatever in his own house. While Washington society is the most fleeting and transient in the world, its customs are unchanging and the laws of etiquette irrevocably laid down. Customs like that of confining all visiting to the hours from 3 to 6 p.m., are not generally known to neople coming here, and they are often annoyed when starting out calling at noon to find every house closed to them.

The mistress of the White House is regarded the leader of official society. Miss

The mistress of the White House is regarded the leader of official society. Miss Dieveland, the President's sister, is, problem was secretary of legation, and



MRG. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

REG. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

It is known that she does not fill the station from choice, or through any desire for prominence, but for considerations of duty time to satisfy the demands of "the people," and lends her refining influence to every requirement as mistress of the President's house, she would prefer retizenent and devotion to her iterary labors. In persident's house, she would prefer retizenent and devotion to her iterary labors. In persident's house, she would prefer retizenent and devotion to her iterary labors. In persident was a state of the propularity, when solve propularity when solve propularity when solve people of all shades in Washington to a degree rarely attained by any lady in her position. The last public reception of the second of the second of the propularity, when solve people througed to the White House, every one of whom sice personally received just as warm a welcome as did the first. Usually on such occasions Miss Cleveland her popularity, when solve propularity, when solve propularity, when solve propularity when solve propularity, when solve propularity when solve propularity, when solve propularity when solve propularity, when solve propularity when solve propularity when solve propularity, when solve propularity and solve propularity on solve propularity on solve propularity when solve propularity when solve propularity and solve propularity on solve

in Washington this winter, and has occupied a very prominent place in society. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney came to Washington with very hospitable, intentions. It was known there would be rather a scarcity of official entertainments. Two members of the cabinet, Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland, were quite out of the question as party-rivers, both being widowers and otherwise disinclined to society. Neither Secretary Bayard, nor Endicott, nor Manning, nor Postmaster-General Vilas, are possessors of large means, so that it fell naturally to Secretary Whitney's lot, as the possessor of much money and a gav and accomplished wife, to do the party giving. It is said that Mrs. Whitney has a fund of \$500,000 to draw upon for her entertainments, deposited to her credit by her brother, Oliver H. Payne. The ball was started rolling at the rate of how General Sherman, who is three entertainments a week, which are

estimated to cost altogether about \$10,000 a month. But the temptation to abuse this generous hospitality was too great. Once a week, on Wednesday afternoons, the doors of the Whitney house are constituted to dinner one night, saw and followed him, being sure that he



and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch that anything more than a sandwich and the secretary and draw that the punch that the



M. Reuterskiold, and went to Paris in 1877, where he was secretary of legation, and they remained there until he received the appointment as minister to Washington last year. The Swedish minister has taken a residence in the exclusive west end of the capital, and their dinners are feasts, to which invitations are much coveted. Mme. Reuterskiold has the good height of her northern country-women, but the softly rounded outlines of her exquisite figure made her look shorter. She carries her pretty head well and had a sweetly attractive face. Her complexion is a warm olive, the eyes heroic gray-blue, and her red, ripe lips curve over faultloss teeth. Her nose is daintily tiptilted like a flower, and her abundant hair is of midnight dusky blackness. Mme. Reuterskiold, in addition to the charms of person that bountiful nature has bestowed upon her, has the more lasting charm of a graceful and gracious manuer. Her kindly, gentle heart illumes her face with a brilliancy and beauty that is more than that of color and form.

Any sketch of the ladies in Washington official society that did not include Mrs. Senator Logan would be very incomplete, as she has for a number of years been one of the most prominent and best known in the circle. Doubtless Mrs. Logan was born on the 12th of the month, and the ancient seribe had her in mind when he wrote, "She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life." From the time she married General Logan, then a struggling young attorney in Southern Illinois, nearly thirty years ago, all through his career as a lawyer, solder and senator, she has been, indeed, a helpmeet to him in the



estimated to cost altogether about \$10.000 a month. But the temptation to abuse this generous hospitality was too great. Once a week, on Wednesday afternoons, the doors of the Whitney house are open to the world—and the world flocks in. People come from every part of Washington, including all the shopkeepers on Seventh street. It is estimated that on a recent occasion there were 1400 callers.

Van Vliet, on forgetting the place at which he was invited to dinner one night, saw Var Viet passing his house in full dress, and followed him, being sure that he world—and the world flocks in. People come from every part of Washington, including all the shopkeepers on Seventh street. It is estimated that on a recent occasion there were 1400 callers.

Van Vliet, on forgetting the place at which he was invited to dinner one night, saw Var Viet var Viet passing his house in full dress, and followed him, being sure that he would lead him to the right place, and was not disappointed. Well, during Arthur's administration the general was a leading figure, as he is now. He was a strong Republican, and every one is now surprised to see him so close in with the Democrats. Still every one likes, Van Vliet, and an army officer should have no politics. But to my story. The day after Cleveland was inaugented General Van Vliet appeared at the White House, and began to instruct, in the presence of others. Colonel Lamont as to how he and the President should carry on the administration, especially in the social way. After he had gone on at some length, one of the bystanders, who was a statesman of some prominence, spoke up:—

"And pray how long have you been a Democrat, General Van Vliet?"

"Since yesterday noon, sir," was the reply.

DYNAMITE FOR CELESTIALS.

Attempt to Destroy a Wash-House in

Colonel J. K. Phillips, which had been enclosed by a light birch PORTLAND, Or., March 13.—Yesterday an fence. A single door, too low to allow a attempt was made to blow up a Chinese man of even medium height to pass withwash-house at the corner of Third and F out an obeisance as low as an Oriental streets with giant powder cartridges. The perpetrators evidently knew little of the use of dynamite, as they placed the explosives on the front porch, which was demol- which illuminates it.

churches is \$332,000; of rum,\$3,648,000. In 1872 the question was submitted to the great nations of the world as to what is the cause of crime, and ten out of twelve who answered said it was rum. Allowing fifteen feet to each saloon and they would reach nine miles. The total of visitors to the rum holes in a year is 34,145,280."

NOT MORMONS AFTER ALL. Seven Young Girls Leave Their Homes Only to be Deceived.

READING, Penn., March 14. - Several weeks ago two elderly men, wearing long weeks ago two elderly men, wearing long beards, called upon the farmers of this section, and announced that they had been sent by the Mormon church in Utah to make converts. They persnaded seven daughters of well-to-do farmers to embrace the Mormon faith. In New York the strangers said they would meet other missionaries with converts to the Mormon faith, and the entire party would then start for Utah. Nothing was heard of the party for nearly ten days. Four of the young women have since returned and related a sad tale of how they had been deceived. According to their story they were taken to an ele antly furnished house, which they were fulling was taken from them and they were furnished with elegant costumes. Three of the girls refused to return with their companions.

The girls were the daughters of Amos Gaul, John Sauer, John Rosthermele, Daniel Mueller, George Deturk, Jesse Rothenberger, and Thomas Moore.

They were entirely under the control and direction of the woman in whose house they were placed. beards, called upon the farmers of this sec-

Captaia Averill of the Wrecked Burk Surprise Tells His Experience in

NEW YORK, March 15.-Captain C. B. Averill of the American bark Surprise ar-

rived with his daughter yesterday on the Outside the cabin everything was neatly kept, and there was little manifestation of the squalor which is usually found in the homes of hermits. The cabin is tastily painted in white and red, and has upon the ridgepole a sign bearing the word "Refreshments," indicative of the hermit's occupation during the season of picnics and half holiday excursions. The hermit's chief article of merchandise is said to have been beer, and it is also said that he was, unfortunately, his own best customer. The door of the hermitage is in-

New York, March 15.—Captain C. B. Averill of the American bark Surprise arrived with his daughter yesterday on the steamer Adriatic. The Surprise was well cheef the coast of Madagascar in January last, and Miss Averill was with her father when the vessel was lost. Captain Averill tells the following story:

The Surprise left this port for Zanzbar, Chittagong and Bombay on Angust 16 last, Late in January the bark was off the southwest coast of Madagascar. Captain Averill turned in early one morning, leaving the deck in charge of the second mate, who was instructed to call him shortly before 4 o'clock if land was sighted. The officer, however, neglected to call the captain until shortly before 5 o'clock. The moment the latter came on deck the vessel struck a reef. Attempts were made to get the bark off, but she remained fast. It was flood tide at the time, and the vessel began to pound heavily. Soon after daybreak thirty boats containing natives came alongside the Surprise. At first the natives appeared friendly, but they did not offer assistance. Captain Averill decided to abandon the bark, and he had two boats launched. In these the crews placed provisions, the ship's instruments and other things of value.

The natives, many of whom now showed knives and guns, seized the contents of the boats and then swarmed on to the bark. The crew were unarmed, and as they could not resist the natives they made for one of the boats. Miss Averill came on deck and started for the boat with her father. She had on a shawl which took the eye of one of the natives, and the latter was pushed through the canoes and headed to the southward, keeping along the coast.

They finally reached Tulver bay, where they found the French bark Notre Dame de la Garde at anchor. A few davs afterward. Captain Averill, with some of his men and a portion of the French bark Notre Dame de la Garde at anchor. A few davs afterward. Captain Averill, with some of his men and a portion of the French bark not be on which he and his crew proceeded to Cape Town

The Man Who Never Forgot a Face.

[Chicago Herald.]
The passenger who was never known to forget a face sat down beside a freckled young man with a sandy moustache. "Seems to me l've seen you before," said

"Seems to me I've seen you before," said the never-forget-you passenger.
"Possibly," replied the freckled young man: "my name is Smith of Jonesville, Mich."
"What! Smith of Jonesville?"
"Jes, John Smith of Jonesville. Did you ever hive in Jonesville?"
"Should say I did. Lived there ten years. Knew I had seen you somewheres before. I never forget a face. I knew you as soon as I sot eyes on you. Never forget a face in my life."
"How long since you left the old town?"
"Let me see; it was twenty-seven years last June. That's a long time, am't it? Hain't been back there since, but your face is as fresh in my mind as if it were only yesterday."
"Now, this is odd." said the freckled young man: "you haven't been in Jonesville for twenty-seven years. I haven't

"Now, this is odd," said the freckled young man; "you haven't been in Jonesville for twenty-seven years. I haven't been out of it for twenty-seven years, and I am just 27 years old. I must have been been the year you left our town. Do you still think you remember me?"

"Remember you, lad? Why, I knew you the second I saw you. I was your godfather at your christening, and do you think I would forget a face that was impressed on my mind in so solemn a ceremony as that?

No, siree. I never forget a face, young man. never."

THE HERMIT SUICIDE.

Delano Robinson and His on tree Lonely Home.

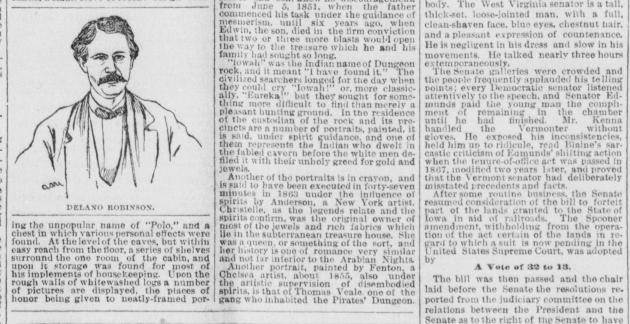
Legends and Facts Regarding Bungeon Rock and Its Treasures.

Portraits Executed in Oil and Crayon Under Spirit Guidance.

LYNN, March 13.-The hermitage, for a number of years inhabited by Delano Rob-inson, the suicide, is a little log cabin three miles from the centre of this city. Portland, Ore. - Midnight Attack on stands in the centre of a half acre of land,

which illuminates it.

The furniture consists of a narrow bedstead of primitive design, a small table
cumbered with household utensils, two
chairs, a small stove of recent design bear-



INTERIOR OF THE HERMITAGE. Oatside the cabin everything was neatly

nocent of lock and bolt, Robinson and his old dog Sailor having had little occasion to fear the invasion of burglars. The police endeavored to protect the meagre array of personal effects in the cabin by nailing up the door, but when the writer paid a subse-

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CHRISTELLE.

Hiram Marble was the earliest "exca-rator," known distinctively as such. Be-fore his time, however, various attempts had been made to reach the fabled gold and

had been made to reach the fabled gold and jewels, but these attempts had always soon ended in discouragement. But the Marbles, father and son, knew no discouragement, from June 5, 1851, when the father commenced his task under the guidance of mesmerism, until six years ago, when Edwin, the son, died in the firm conviction that two or three more blasts would open the way to the treasure which he and his family had sought so long.

"Yowah!" was the Indian name of Dungeon rock, and it meant "I have found it." The civilized searchers longed for the day when they could cry "Jowah!" or, more classically, "Eureka!" but they sought for something more difficult to find than merely a pleasant hunting ground. In the residence of the custodian of the rock and its precincts are a number of portraits, painted, it is said, under spirit guidance, and one of them represents the Indian who dwelt in the fabled cavern before the white men defiled it with their unholy greed for gold and jewels.

Another of the portraits is in crayon, and

SENATOR KENNA.

oved a considerable degree of notoriety account of excavation there for the Sures of a pirate band. with Mr. Edmunds.

> Quoting from President Grant and from Brother Blaine.

Thus Far He is the Ablest Defender of Mr. Cleveland.

Washington, March 12.—Senator Kenna of West Virginia electrified the Senate this afternoon in his maiden speech, which was by far the best defence vet made of the President's refusal to give the Senate his reasons for making removals from office. Mr. Kenna is the youngest member of the body. He is only 38 years of age. He had served three terms in the House of Representatives, and was chosen for a fourth term before his election to the Senate as the successor of Henry G. Davis. In the House he was rated as a man of more than ordinary ability, but he never especially distinguished himself in such a large and noisy body. The West Virginia senator is a tall, thick-set, loose-jointed man, with a full, clean-shaven face, blue eyes, chestnut hair, and a pleasant expression of countenance. He is negligent in his dress and slow in his movements. He talked nearly three hours extemporaneously.

The Senate galleries were crowded and

sions from office.

Mr. Kenna was on his feet. He said he was struck, as he had no doubt others were, with the anomalies which characterized the proceedings of the Senate on the ninth day of this month. The senator from Vermont who, whether it was a fact or not was recognized by the ator from Vermont who, whether it was a fact or not was recognized by the country as the father of this entire movement of obstruction to executive bower, had made, it was to be presumed, as the country expected he would make, all that could be made of the issues involved. He had argued with elaboration and great-skill issues of his own creation, and had come to confront the membership of the Senate, as well as the American people, with a proposition yery candidy and with a proposition very candidly and frankly stated in the early part of his dis

frankly stated in the early part of his discourse.

So Mr. Kenna took up the issue as that senator had stated it. Is this body, said he, as a part and parcel, a co-ordinate branch of this government, entitled to call upon the executive department in any one of its forms or divisions for and to receive in return such documents and papers as come within the definitions of public and official papers as laid down by the sonator from Vermont? That as a primary proposition was the issue involved here today. If a paper were addressed to the president protem in his official capacity, that fact alone, according to the senator from Vermont, made it an official paper to which every department of this great government was entitled. It might come from a Pottowattomic Indian, signed in his native dialect, involving a remote contingency of the scaiping of the

tion seemed by some providential interposition to exhibit itself within a moment after
the senator from Vermont had concluded
his speech. No sooner had the honorable
senator taken his seat than some senator moved that the Senate proceed to the
consideration of executive business, and a
body of men composing a part of the coordinate branch of the government having
listened to the argument which undertook
to say that all mankind should have no secrets from the Senate, was admonished
that the time had come when the
Senate would put on its robes of
royal purple. Men and women were expelled from the galleries, the eyes of the
American press were closed, and the Senate
was resolved into its ancient secrecy to
go ahead with its star champer proceedings.

lin's lamp.

The Marbles, father and son, had sufficient faith, but the span of their life was too

THE ABORIGINAL OWNER OF DUNGEN

CAVE.

Quent visit to the place, the door had already been broken open, and stood ajar.

Delano Robinson has often been spoken of

ported from the judiciary committee on the relations between the President and the Senate as to the right of the Senate to have papers and information relating to suspen-

traits of the suicide's parents. With even the small amount of furniture in the cabin it seemed crowded, for it only covers eighty square feet of the owner's half-acre. A still smaller extension served for a ktichen, but could not be directly reached from inside the cabin.

The legends may differ in many other respects, but they all agree that the savern was suddenly closed in 1858 by the action of an earthquake, which rent the rock asunder and concealed forever the entrance to the inner chamber. When this catastrophe occurred, as the stories go, Veale was alone in his dungeon, and there his bones will be found when after sufficient perseverance some fortunate to the definition of the definition

A CITY SHAKEN.

Terrible Explosion and Fire at Toledo-Many People Killed and \$100,000 Worth of Property Gone.

Tolebo, O., March 15.-This city, at 1.25 o'clock this morning, was awakened by a terrible explosion which threw many citizens from their beds. This was followed by the noise of gongs and whistles. The city was lighted up with a fire which proved to be at Barney & Taylor's linseed oil mill. The force of the explosion was terrific, shaking buildings and breaking windows for half a mile away. The oil mills had taken fire, and the explosion was in one of the large tanks. The south half of the building was a complete wreck, three of the wails being blown away, and the tracks and sheds shattered.

Many persons were seriously hurt by the force of the explosion. Great excitement prevails at this writing, and it is feared that several of the employes have been killed. The loss will reach upwards of \$100,000. citizens from their beds. This was followed

We Trust He Wasn't Musical.

We Trust He Wasn't Musical.

[Greensboro (Ga.) Herald.]

Some years ago there lived in Greene county a much esteemed citizen, who, if he were living today, would have no use for a telephone. Without any apparent effort he could make himself distinctly heard a distance of five miles. It was a common thing for neighbors living two and three miles to hear the orders to his hands in the morning. His whispers were heard further than the loud speaking of ordinary men.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, T SATURDAY EVENING, March 13, 1886, 5 APPLES.—There has been a continued light rade in apples, as it is hard to get full prices for traie in apples, as it is mark to get thin piece to car-loads. We quote: No 1 baldwins, Maine, \$162@200 H bbl; do, Mass., \$1 25@1 50 H bbl; do, No 2. 75c@\$1 00 H bbl; N. Y. State mixed, \$1 25@ 1 50 H bbl; Greenings, No 1. \$1 50@1 75; common varieties, 50c@\$1 00 H bbl.
We quote dried and evaporated apples and cranberries as follows:

East and North, quartered, 2@3½c H b; do, do, sliced, 3½c H b; fancy evaporated, 7½@8c H b; choice, do, 6½@7c; common to good, do, 5@6e H b; choice, do, 6½@7c; common to good, do, 5@6e H b; choice, do, 6½@7c; common to good, do, 5@6e H b; choice, do, 6½@7c; common to good, do, 5@6e H b; thoice

@3 00 % bbl.

BUTTER.—The supply of fine grades of Butter have continued well sold up the past week, and prices are firm on fresh makes. The best brands of Western creamery, coming in grades as extra firsts, command 32@33c % b, and firsts, which combrise a large portion of the fresh arrysls, range from 27@30c % b. New milk Northern dairy lots are sell us 4, 25@30c % b.

02014c. Western dairy-Firsts. 18@23c; do, seconds, 13位15c 製 b. Initiation creamery — Extra, 27@2c; extra firsts, 25@26c % b. iadle packed, extra, 24@25c % b. do, extra itrsts, 21@25c % b.

BEANS.—There has been a light trade in the market for all kinds of beans except Vermont small pea, and with increased receipts prices are lower. Vermont pea continue scarce and command full rates, but large pea and choice Mediums are quiet. Improved yellow eyes are dult. We quote: Choice pea, Northern mand-picked, \$1.70@1.75 % bush: do do New York choice hand-picked, \$1.50% 1.50; more did to the screened, \$1.15% 1.50; improved yellow eyes, \$1.45% 1.50; to choice flats, \$1.35% 1.40; do choice screened, \$1.15% 1.50; more did to the past week, but very little change in prices, with sales of choice and extra at 9½% 1.00; h. Liverpool quotations has advanced to 48s, and the market closed steady.

We quote: New York extra. Sep. and Oct. 100; 100; \$1.50; do choice \$1.50; do choice, \$1.40; \$1.50; do choice, \$1.50; \$1.50; do choice in the prices, with sales of choice and extra at 9½% 1.50; \$1.50; do choice, \$1.50; \$1.50; \$1.50; do choice, \$1.50; \$1.50; \$1.50; do choice, \$1.50; \$1.50; do choice, \$1.50; \$1.50; do ch

We quote the following current rates: Cannel, \$16 % ton; American do, \$10@12 % ton; Acadia, retail, \$10 % ton; Sydney, retail, \$10 % ton; Comberland, \$3 25@3 50 % ton; anthracite, retail, \$5 50@5 75 % ton of 2000 hs; cargo lots, \$4 50@5 25 % ton.

CORN—The receipts for the week have been 136,713 bush, and the exports 115.894 bush. The market has been quite firm, but the local demand moderate, and prices easy.

We quote: Steamer yellow, 51@51½c; steamer mixed, 51c; and no grade, 49@50½c % bush, as to quality.

an enormous number of separate cells, fibres and ganglia.

Let us take an illustration from a kindred case. How clumsy and awkward a supposition it would be if we were to imagine there was a muscle of dancing and a muscle of walking, and a muscle of rowing, and a muscle of the noble art of lawntennis! Dancing is not a single act; it is a complex series of co-ordinated movements, implying for its proper performance the action of almost all the muscles of the body in different proprotions, and in relatively fixed amounts and manners. Even a waitz is complicated enough; but when we come to a quadrille or a set of lancers everybody can see at once that the figure consists of so many steps forward and so many back, of a bow here and a twirl there, of hands now extended both together, and now held out one at a time in rapid succession, and so forth, throughout all the long, complicated series. A quadrille, in short, is not a name for one act, for a single movement of a single muscle, but for many acts of the whole organism, all arranged in a fixed sequence.

dry, 15@18: do, wet, 9@10. Goat skins—Madras, 55:660; Buenos Ayres, 54@57; Cave Good Glone, 24@2422.

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dry, 15@18: do, wet, 9@10. Goat skins—Madras, 54:262.

dry, 15@18: do, wet, 9@10. Goat skins—Madras, 52:262.

dry, 15@18: do, wet, 9@10. Goat skins—Madras, 54:2657; Cave Good Hope, 24@242.

dry, 15@18: do, wet, 9@10. Goat skins—Madras, 54:262.

dry, 160 leases are confined to small lots and muscle of ricketing, 40 conde.

LEATHER.—Firex semsin about the same as last week for Hemiock 50th as week for Hem pair, 65c; do Mallard, & pair, 50@60c.
POTATOES, VEGETABLES. ETC.—There has

We quoie: Potatoes—Aroestook Co, Maine, roso, 75@80c; do Central Maine, 68@70c; do New Hampshire, 65@70c & bush; do New York, 60@65c & bush; Maine Hebrons, 75@80c & bush; bush; hushis, 65@5c & bush; Bustank seedlings, 65@70c & bush; Prolifics, Eastern, 70@75c & bush.

Sweet potatoes—Jersey, \$2.50@2.75 & bush.
Cabbages, native, # ton, \$10.00@15.00; squash, marrow, & ton \$5..@..; Hubbard, \$40.00@50.00; Onions, native, yellow, \$2.50@2.75.

PEAS.—The demand is Huited and the sales only in small lots. We quote:

Choice Canada, 90@66 & bush; do common, 66@70c & bush; Northern green peas, 90c@\$1.00 & bush; Western do, \$1.20@125

8 bush. RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have been made at 67670e % bush. SALTPETRE.—The sales of crude have been made at 43460e % lb.

STARCH.—We quote Potato starch at 3340 346; corn. 24964e; wheat. SUGAR.—The market for raw sugars has fur-ther declined and no transactions of importance have been noted. Refined sugars are dull, with

have been noted. Refined sugars are dull, with prices a little lower.

We quote: Out loaf and cubes, 6%c; powdered, 65%c; granulated, 67-160; Fanuell A, 5%c; Pembroke A, 5%c; Uteroke A, 5%c; Huron A, 5%c; Mohawk Ex, 5c.

IEAS.—The following are the current prices; Gunpowder, 20@45c; 8%; Imperial, 20@45c; Hyson, 14@35c; Twankay, 10@25c; Hyson Skin, 10@25c; Congou, 18@55; Southong, 18@55c; Oolong, 15@55c; Japans, 10@33.

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 4168 bales, against 5477 bales for the corresponding week in 1885, 4197 bales in 1884, and 7136 bales in 1883. The imports of foreign for the same time have been 1688 bules, against 1160 bales in 1885, 743 bales in 1884, and 3416 bales in 1883.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 13.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—Wheat flour generally teld higher, with the low grades in better denand. COTTON.—Futures opened slightly dearer, on a

July, 7.10c for August, 7.15@7.20c for October, and 7.20c for December. Raw sugars again lower; fair refining Cuba, 4%c, and standard contrifugal, 5.9-16c, with no sales, Refined sugars lower; standard crushed, 65%65%4c; granulated, 64%@64%c; powdered, 68%66%c; soft white, 5%c for "A" and 58%265½c for "C" Molasses duli; offered at 19c for 50° test.

PETROLEUM—Crude certificates were in fair demand, and, under covering by shorts, prices advanced slightly near the close, opening at 76c, selling at 765%678½c, and closing at 78%78½c; sales, 3,771,000 barrels; clearances, 8,288,000 bbls.

NAVAL STORES.—The market was quite and prices nominally unchanged.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Large shipments of corn to Liverpool at 234@3d., and rates generally better.

THE PRINCESSES TRATE.

THE PRINCESSES TRATES.

THE PRI

BILL NYE

Narrowly Escapes an Untimely End.

His Wild Experience With Burglars at Midnight.

Saved by a Copy of Smith & Wesson's Great Work

On "How to Ventilate the Human Form."

A Pocket in a Robe de Nuit and Its Many Advantages.

I had a very thrilling experience the other evening. I had just filled an engagement in a strange city and retired to my cosy room at the hotel.

The thunders of applause had died away and the opera house had been locked up to await the arrival of an Uncle Tom's Cabin company. The last loiterer had returned to his home and the lights in the palace of the pork packer were extinguished.

No sound was heard save the low, tremulons swash of the sleet outside, or the death rattle in the throat of the bath tub. Then all was still as the bosom of a fried chicken when the spirit has departed.

The swallow-tail coat hung limp and weary in the wardrobe, and the gross receipts of the evening were under my pillow. I needed sleep, for I was worn out with travel and anxiety, but the fear of being robbed kept me from repose. I know how desperate a man becomes when he yearns for another's gold. I know how capidity drives a wicked man to mangle his victim that he may win precarious prosperity, and how he will often take a short cut to wealth by means of murder, when, if he would enter politics he might accomplish his purpose as surely and much more safely.

Anon, however, tired nature succumbed. I know I had succumbed, for the bell-boy afterward testified that he heard me do so. The gentle warmth of the steam-heated om and the comforting assurance of duty well done and the approval of friends, at

Any one who might have looked upon me as I lay there in that innocent slumber with

The Winsome Mouth Slightly Ajar

and the playful limbs cast wildly about, across the regular features, would have said that no heart could be so hard as to harbor ill for one so guileless and so simple. I do not know what it was that caused me to wake. Some slight sound or other no doubt broke my slumber, and I opened my eyes wildly. The room was in semi-dark-

A slight movement in the corner, and the low, regular breathing of a human being! I was now wide awake. Possibly I could have opened my eyes

wider, but not without spilling them out of Regularly came that soft, low breathing.

Each time it seemed like a sigh of relief, but it did not relieve me. Evidently it was not done for that purpose. It sounded like a sigh of blessed relief, such as a woman might heave after she has returned from church and transferred herself from the embrace of her new Russia iron, black silk dress into a friendly wrapper.

wave on the summer sea, it rose and fell. while my pale lambrequin of hair rose and fell fitfully with it. I know that people who read this will

laugh at it, but there was nothing to laugh at. At first I feared that the sigh might be that of a woman who had entered the room through a transom in order to see me, as I lay wrapt in slumber, and then carrying the picture away to gladden her whole But no. That was hardly possible. It

was cupidity that had driven some cruel was capitally that my apartments and to about. But the porter just now stumbled about in the gloom till the proper moment and fell down stairs, breaking himself into a thousand pieces; so I close to go and throttle me,

Crowd a Hetel Pillow Into Each Lung and, while I did the Desdemona act, rob me of my hard-earned wealth.

Regularly still rose the soft breathing, as though the robber might be trying to suppress it. I reached gently under the pillow. and, securing the money. I put it in the care I pulled out a copy of Smith & Wesson's great work on "How to Ventilate the Human Form." I said to myself that 1 would sell my life as dearly as possible, so that whoever bought it would always regret

chapter and addressed a thirty-eight-calibre

When the echoes had died away a sigh of relief welled up from the dark corner. Also another sigh of relief later on.

I then decided to light the gas and fight it out. You have no doubt seen a man scratch a match on the leg of his pantaloons. Perhaps you have also seen an absent minded man undertake to do so, forgeting that his pantaloons were hanging on a chair at the other end of the room.

The Maturalist and the Frog.

[John Burroughs in the Critic.]
The last day of December, 1884, was very ground. I was walking in the woods, when, as I paused in the shade of a hemlock tree, I heard a sound proceed from beneath the wet leaves on the ground but a few feet from me that suggested a frog. Following it cautiously up, I at last determined upon the exact spot whence the sound issued. Lifting must have!" exclaimed the tup the thick layer of leaves. the thick layer of leaves, there sat a frog-the wood-frog, one of the first to ap pear in the marshes in spring, and which I have elsewhere called the clucking frogin a little excavation in the surface of the leaf-mould. As it sat there, the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. This, then, was its hibernaculum: here it was prepared to pass the winter with only a coverlid of wet matted leaves between it and zero weather. Forthwith I set up as a prophet of warm weather, and, among other things, predicted a fail ure of the ice crop on the river; which, indeed, others, who had not heard frogs croak on the 31st of December, had

by longings for Florida. But what a winter followed—the winter of 1885, when the Hudson become coated with fee nearly two feet thick, and when March was as cold as January. I thought of my frog under the hemlock and wondered how it was faring. So one day the latter part of March, when the snow was gone, and there was a feeling of spring in the air, I turned aside in my walk to investigate it. The matted leaves were still frozen hard, but I succeeded in lifting them up and exposing the frog. There it sat, as fresh and unscathed as in the fall. The ground beneath and all about it was still frozen like a rock, but apparently it had some means of its own of resisting the frost. It winked and bowed its head when I touched it, but did not seem inclined to leave its retreat. Some days later, after the frost was nearly all out of the ground, I passed that way, and found my frog had come out of its seclusion and was resting among the dry leaves. There was not much jump in it yet, but its color was growing lighter. A few more warm days and its fellows, and doubtless itself, too, were croaking and gamboling in the marshes.

marshes.

This incident convinced me of two things—namely, that frogs know no more about the coming weather than we do, and that they do not retreat as deep into the ground to pass the winter as has been supposed.

A COLD SNAP IN BISMARCK.

The Usual Variety of Dakota Weather-Prevancation Varied by Statements that Seem Like Truth.

A. W. Bellaw in New York Mercury DEAR MR. EDITOR-1 take my piece of frozen ink, whittled down to a point, in hand to remark that "It is cold." If this writing should look a little stiff, you must excuse it, as it is frozen so. While I write the wind blows through the keyhole in such the wind blows through the keyhole in such a frozen, solid stream that I can straddle it and ride; and lest the keyhole should blow out I proceed to plug it up. If the wind outside would stop for one minute it would be frozen so fast that it could not get loose till the middle of next summer; nothing could ever pry it loose; and the cook has just come in and says he set the coffee-pot on top of the red-hot kitchen stove, and it has frozen to it; and as he cannot release it with a cold moment, and it was deemed indispensable. it; and as he cannot release it with a coldchisel he is afraid we can have no coffee for come to a boil anyhow. Two lovers who stopped on the corner for a mirute's talk found, on starting to go, that their feet had frozen to the walk, and they are now had frozen to the walk, and they are now working with crowbars to release them. Men come into the hotel office and rub their hands over the red-hot coal stove, and ask why they don't start a fire in it, such a cold day as this anyway. Telegraph po'es are frozen off along the railroad clear down to the ground. You can take a piece of thame in your hands and roll it up into a ball, and play catch with it; and you will never feel the heat of it. The blacksmiths complain that when they get their iron red hot it freezes red hot, and while it looks like they could work it when they hit it with a hammer it breaks all to pieces, it is so deceptive. I had a tooth which the dentist and his burly assistant pulled at for an hoar this morning, but it wouldn't budge. The dentist said it was enther frozen tight in there, or the tooth thought it was too cold to be out. Messages froze along on the telephone wires, and they had to be knocked off with a pole. It is no use to put on six suits of woollen clothes, for it does no good:

off with a pole. It is no use to put on six suits of woollen clothes, for it does no good; it rather keeps the cold inside so it can't get out. I thought a good swallow of Christian-pure whiskey would make a warm in this limited for many expressed that in swal.

trantre Reeps the Cold inside so it can't get out. I thought a good swallow of Christian-pure whiskey would make a warm inside lining for my overcoat, but in swallowing it it froze half way down and stuck fast, and it looked for a while like I would never get to pay any more of my debts-or grudges. I jumped off the counter, and it went down, where it awaits the next thaw. The landlord is not particular in exacting payment of board in advance, because he knows the guests couldn't run away very fast or get far. The creeks are frozen to the bottoms, so that the farmors are intending to piy them out and roll them over into more convenient places. People meeting never shake hands, because, you see, if they did, their arms are likely to come off, for everybody nearly is frozen. A man in the hotel this morning, got his ear slapped for something or other—for saying "it's cold" likely—and the ear rattled down on the floor like a broken brandy glass. The butter is frozen so solidly that it will take two or three exceedingly hot summers to thaw it out, and the landlord is correspondingly cheerful: none of it is eaten on the table. Every case of fever in the town is completely frozen out, but if it ever gets warm the physicians say the fevers will then thaw and be as good as ever for all medical purposes. When people freeze hard they merely stand them up in the corners and don't bother about them, for they know they will thaw out as soon as a change of weather comes; but what's so mean about our landlord, he won't allow any rebate on board, and charges for storage. Two cowboys got into a fight and shot sevencen times at each other out on the corner, but while they never missed a shot, the balls all glanced off or flattened out, as their fiesh was frozen so solid. The landlord does his best, but it is invested to the out it.

off or flattened out, as their flesh was frozen so solid. The landlord does his best, but it is impossible for him to give new guests a warm reception. The steam from the victuals when they do get hot rises up frozen and bangs you on the nose, and so it keeps you continually dodging. If you should kick all the bed covers off you in the night you couldn't tell the difference; and it wouldn't matter much anyway, for they do no good. One would think it wouldn't matter for the rest of this century, and that all the cold had been used in the manufacture of this cold snap. When a guest goes to bed the porter has first to go and shovel the cold out of the room with a scoop before he can get in; and they let you down to the bottom of a sixty-foot well with a rope when you want to wash in the morning, as no water can be brought to the top. Your ingers freeze to everything you touch; so far mine have touched nothing valuable enough to speak about. But the porter just now stumbled and fell down states at housand pieces; so I close to go at a thousand pieces; so I close to go at a view his remains, which are so numerous A. W. Bellaw.

THE JUMBLE OF INSPIRATION. Why People Who Wait for the Divine Afflatus Don't Get Famous.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.] Let me tell you, my son, what the "inspiration of the moment" will do for you. It will thrill you to your very soul. It wil make your heart beat high and your brain ment; it will burn and throb with earnest thoughts, noble ideas, generous impulses mightily born of the great occasion, of the lights, the music, the applauding multitude, until your very being quivers with the life of the pent-up eloquence that is struggling to escape. And right there the "inspiration of the moment" will leave you. Right there the thrilling and the throbbing and the whirling and the burning and the quivering eloquence will go on, and keep going on, but it won't come out. You will have all the glowing colors there, and if you knew how to lay them on the canvas you could paint a picture that would live in men's hearts for centuries. You have only to say about a thousand words, and if you only say the right ones and say them in the proper order, they will be graven as with a pen of iron upon the brain and soul of the nation. You have only eight notes to arrange, and the song you mightily born of the great occasion, of the A chair at the other end of the room.

However, I lit the gas with my left hand and kept my revolver pointed toward the dark corner where the breath was still rising and falling.

I cople who had heard my lecture came rushing in, hoping to find that I had suicided, but they found that instead of humoring the public in that way, I hadshot the valve off the steam radiator.

It is humiliating to write the foregoing myself, but I would rather do so than have the affair garbled by careless hands.

BILL NYE,

Washington Critic.]
It is narrated recently that a small boy warm. The bees were out of the hive, and one of a family of eleven, called with his there was no frost in the air or in the father on President Cleveland. The President dent chatted with the child awhile, and finally the boy asked:

'Have you any little boys?" "No," replied Mr. C.
"Nor no little girls?"

Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the boy,

(Paris Paper.)

A husband who had incurred the anger of his wife, a terrible virago, seeks refuge under the bed. "Come out of that, you brigand, you

"I My Turquoise Love."

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]
"You are a jewel," said Ethel, shyly, when Algernon opened up the usual lay out of car-"No," he said, pushing the big this frog knows what it is about; here is the wisdom of uature; it would have gone deeper into the ground than that if a severe winter were approaching; so I was not so anxious about ray coal-bin, nor disturbed ships and the said, pushing the big went to a chief har hot long ago, and was heard to whisper anxiously to her husband: "John, John, mon cher, what is that sign only a lapidary." And then the long silence continued to be broken by a succession of sounds such as a hungry man makes while anxious about ray coal-bin, nor disturbed taking oysters from the half shell.

SI KLEGG ON DRILL

Work With the Awkward Squad of Company Q.

Si's Painful Tribulations in Learning the Manual of Arms.

Experiences That Veterans Will Understand and Appreciate.

When Si Klegg went into active service with Company Q of the 200th Ind. his ideas of drill and tactics were exceedingly vague. He knew that a "drill" was something to make holes with, and as he understood that he had been sent down South to make holes through people, he supposed drilling had omething to do with it. He handled his usket very much as he would a hoe. A 'platoon" might be something to eat, for all he knew. He had a notion that a "wheel" was something that went around, and he thought a "file" was a screeching thing that his father used once a year to

sharpen up the old buck saw.

The fact was that Si and his companions hardly had a fair shake in this respect, and entered the field at a decided disadvantage. It had been customary for a regiment to be constantly drilled for a month or two in moment, and it was deemed indispensable to begin at once the process of making soldiers out of those tender-footed Hoosiers, whose zeal and patriotism as yet so far exceeded their knowledge of military things. Most of the officers of the Two hundredth were as green as the men, though some of them had seen service in other regiments; so, at first, officers and non-commissioned officers who had

Been in the Field a Few Months and were considered veterans, and who tics that was worth knowing, were detailed from the old regiments to put the boys through a course of sprouts in company

and squad drill. and squad drill.

One morning, three or four days after leaving Louisville, word was passed around that the regiment would not move that day, and the boys were so glad at the prospect of a day of rest that they wanted to get right up and yell. Si was sitting on a log, with his shoes off, rubbing his aching limbs and nursing his blisters, when the orderly came along.

"Company Q, be ready in ten minutes to fall in for drill. Stir around, you men, and get your trans on. Klezr, put on them gunger.

fall in for drill. Stir around, you men, and get your (raps on. Klegg, put on them gunboais, and be lively about it."

"Orderly," said Si, looking as if he hadn't a friend on earth, "just look at them blisters; I can't drill today."

"You'll have to, or go to the gnard-house," was the reply. "You'd better hustle yourself, too!"

Si couldn't think.

elf, too!"
Si couldn't think of anything to say that sould do justice to his feelings; and so, with walling and gnashing of teeth, and a ew muttered words that he didn't learn in landay school, he got ready to take his also in the comment. place in the company.

As a general combustion of powder by the As a general composition of powder oy the armies of Buell and Bragg was hourly expected, it was thought best for the Two Hundredth to learn first something about shooting. If called suddenly into action it was believed the boys could "git thar," though they had not yet mastered the science of company and battalion evolutions.

Company Q was divided into squads of

Exercise in the Manual of Arms. The man who took Si's squad was a grizzled sergeant, who had been "lugging knapsack, box and gun" for a year. He fully realized his important and responsible functions as instructor of these innocent youths, having at the same time supreme ontempt for their ignorance.

contempt for their ignorance.

"Attention, squad!" and they all looked at him in a way that meant business.

"Load in nine times—Load!"
Si couldn't quite understand what the "in" meant, but he had always been handy with a shotgun, to the terror of the squirrels and coons up in Posey county, and he thought he would show the sergeant how sory he was. So he rammed in a carridge. sory he was. So he rammed in a cartridge, put on a cap, held up his musket and blazed away, and then went to loading again as if his life depended upon his activity. For an instant the sergeant was speechless with amazement. At length his tongue was loosened, and he roared out:

"What in the name of General Jackson are you doing, you measly idiot! Who ordered you to load and fire your piece?"

"I-I th—thought you did!" said Si, trembling as if he had the Wabash ague. "You said for us to load nine times. I thought nine loads would fill 'er chuck full and bust 'er, and I didn'tsee any way but to shute 'em off as fast as I got 'em in."

"No, sir! I gave the command according to Hardee, 'load—in—nine—times,' and ef yer hadn't bin in sich a hurry you'd 'a' found out what that means. Yer'li git along a good deal faster ef you'll go slower. Yer ought ter be

and a big one, for two hours." Si protested that he was sorry, and didn't drill went on. The master went through tridge!" "Draw—Rammer!" etc., each with its two or three "motions." It seemed like nonsense to Si.
"Boss," said he, "I kin get'er loaded in just half the time et yer'll let me do it my

"Silence!" thundered the sergeant. "If you speak another word I'll have ye gagged 'n' tied up by the thumbs!"

Si had always been used to speaking right out when he had anything to say, and had not yet got his "unruly member" under thorough subjection. He saw that it wouldn't do to fool with the drill ergeant, however, and he held.

without bothering his head about the "one time and three motions."

"Order—Arms!" commanded the sergeant, after he had explained how it was to be done. Si frought his gun down along with the rest like a pile driver.

"On-ou-ouch!" remarked the victim of Si's inexperience.

"Didn't do it a-purpose, pard," said Si compassionately: "bon my word I didn't. I'll be more keerful after this."

His suffering comrade, in very pointed language, urged upon Si the propriety of exercising a little more care. He determined that he would manage to get some other fellow to stand next to Si after that.

"Shoulder Arms!" "Shoulder Arms!"

ordered the sergeant, and the guns came straggling up into position. Then, after a few words of instruction, "Right shoulder

"Don't you know your right shoulder?" gar in his tone, to Si, who had his gun on the "larboard" side, as a sailor would say. Beg yer pard'n," said Si; "I always was left-handed. I'll learn if yer only gimme a "Silence!" again roared the sergeant.
"One more word, sir, and I will tie ye up,
fer a fact!"

rder arms" again, and then, after show g them how, he gave the order. "Fixhere was the usual clicking and clatter-There was the usual clicking and clattering, during which Si dexterously managed to stick his bayonet into the eye of his comrade, whose toes where still aching from the blow of the butt of Si's musket. Si assured him he was sorry, and that it was all a mistake, but his comrade thought the limit of patience had been passed. So he confidentially informed Si that as soon as drill was over he was going to "pound the studin'" out of him, and there wouldn't be any mistake about it, either.

When the hour was up the captain of the ompany came around to see how the boys cere getting along. The upshot of it was nat poor Si was immediately organized into n "awkward squad" all by himself, and

companion.

"No, madame," he replied calmly, "I won't come out. I am going to show you that I shall do as I please in my own house!"

"awkward squad" all by himself, and drilled an extra hour.

"We'll see, Mr. Klegg," said the captain.

"if you can't learn to handle your arms without mashing the toes and stabbing the eyes out of the rest of the company."

[San Francisco News-Letter.] We know a San Francisco woman who is o stuck on her newly-acquired French that she has forgotten how to read English. She went to a church fair not long ago, and was

one, knowing my proficiency in French, asks me to translate it."

John (who don't care much for French, nor for church fairs, either)—"Well, I call that plain, ordinary, sour, wet lemonade, and whatever it is it is marked twenty-live cents a glass, so come away from it."

TWISTED HAY.

Its Usefulness to the Cow Not Denied. But Its Value as Fuel Made Light of by One Who Has Tried It.

(Estelline Bell.) The custom of using hay as fuel is confined to Dakota and some other parts of the West. Men have been born, lived a prosperous life in Boston and New York Why all Young Girls Should Dream and gone down to honored graves with monuments on them and never knew what it was to swear at a hay fire. And still there are those who will insist that these en led successful lives.

The hay is prepared in this way: A man ested in this complete dictionary of dream approaches the stack, looks at it a moment, subjects and their significations. Te dream approaches the stack, looks at it a moment, and swears softly. Then he pulls out a bunch which would make an abnormally large mouthful for a Bad Lands cow, and gives it a sort of a half twist, and puts one end of it under his arm. Then another half hitch, and the other end is held. This is kept up till the bunch is twisted into a hard roil, when the small end is tucked in, and he lays it down and again quietly swears. Some of our most successful twistologists stop when about half way through and work in a little more profanity, but this is not considered necessary except in very cold weather. weather.

eather.
After enough sticks have been twisted it carried into the house and administered to e stove in large and frequent doses. From ur to six sticks every five minutes is confered an average dose for an adult stove this vitality all run down. There is not uch danger of over-doing this kind of eatment, and the instances when it has en found necessary to administer an estic or stomach-nump to the stove to netic or stomach-nump to the stove to netic or stomach-pump to the stove to we its life, are very rare and not on re-

For infant stoves the operator is guided its capacity and the demands of the case, one small sheet iron stoves have unpro-portionately large stomachs and require a re heroic line of treatment than the ger ones. The thing to be aimed at in try case is to get up a healthful glow with optoms of perspiration all over the body

If the patient.

When the digestive powers of the stove seem to be weak it is a good plan to jerk pen the larynx and pound on the pipe. If he subject continues to sink and you have ears for the worst, go out and see if the ovs haven't placed a board over the chimey. In case they have, it should be renoved immediately and large doses of rairie hay in a wound-up condition adminitered to the stove internally. prairie hay in a wound-up condition administered to the stove internally.
Hay when properly twisted and burned in the right kind of a stove makes a much better fire than one would suppose. Thousands of families on our western prairies have gone through more than one cold winter with no other fuel. The story that men have been found frozen to death in the act of loading a stove with another charge of hay is believed to be a campaign lie. Another that much more warmth is got from the work of twisting than from the fire is known to have been started by Florida immigration agents, who introduced it to draw attention from the fact that the president of their company had been breakfasted on by one of their pet alligators.

my stories are told as to how long

Many stories are told as to how long a good hay fire will last. One man said that he filled his hay stove up at night and that there was fire in it the next morning. A few days after that he walked off cheefully, but thoughtlessly, into a large windy blizzard and never came back. It is supposed that he met his reward.

Although a good hay fire is an eminently respectable style of combustion, still there seems to be a chance for some inventive genius to get in his work. Instead of having to reload every few minutes it would seem to us as if a double-barrelled stove might be arranged and thus save time. Or better still, let the sticks of hay be enclosed in a magazine attached to the stove in connection with a repeater thingumbob so that nection with a repeater thingumbob so that every time you pull the trigger another load will slip into the barrel. In this way we think a fire might be got up which would make a tramp slide his chair back from the immediate vicinity of the conflagration.

rider, he informed me, and he asked me to At length his preach. I did so, and must say that Allwool's sermon was something more than a yard wide. One afternoon I stopped at a house and addressed a young fellow who sat on the fence:

"Who lives here?"

Yes, but who are we?'
Pap, mur an' the rest uv us.'

"'Pap. mur an' the rest uv us.'

"Just then a man came out and, as he approached, said: 'Six, git down offen that fence an' he'p Four chop some wood. Stranger,' addressing me, 'won't you git down?' As I was in much need of rest I dismounted. The man yelled, 'Come here Seven an' take the stranger's hoss.'

"I was conducted into the house and in that cordial manner, the peculiar social property of Southern backwoodsmen, was urged to make myself at home. My host's name was Beasley and was 'kin to old Ham Bledsoe what lived in middle Tennessy near Drake's creek summers.'
Mrs. Beasley moved a lot of clothes which she had hung in front of the fire, kicked a cat, spanked with a shovel an enormous ght sight of dirty faces and tow heads ou have quite a family,' I said to Mr

and some trouble in selecting names by your children.'
'I didn't, though. I know that a great any folks have had trouble in that way i' I was determined to steer cl'ar uv it, so dopted a rule; an' when the fust chile was orn, we called him One. The ext was named Two, the next hare an' so on. W'y, it worked like a harm, an' we didn't have a bit uv trouble, would advise ever'body to'dopt the rule. Ine is married to a sorter slouch uv s woman an' lives down yan on the branch I'wo is a hoss trader. All the rest air a than't turning to a blushim "Yes, it was a very large family and I don't know how Mr. Beasley could have managed had he not adopted the numerical

Mamie and the Fiv.

[New York Tribune.] Mamie is a vicious little sprite, 5 years of age. The other day she saw a stray fly, table and began gently murmuring: e and began gently murmuring: "Poor 'ittle fly, nice 'ittle fly," at the same quietly moving her hand toward the At last when her hand was directly it she purposed graphs as least when her hand was directly to be the purposed graphs as least when her hand was directly as least when her hand toward the kind.—Denotes strife and slavery of the ick 'ittle fly, nice 'ittle fly." at the same when her hand was directly by the first of the unifortunate insect, exclaiming triumphantly, "Ittle fly shall go to its Goddie."

Mand then with a sudden blow she crushed the life out of the unfortunate insect, exclaiming triumphantly, "Ittle fly shall go to its Goddie."

MEYS.—If lost or gone, denotes that you'll be vexed.

KNIVES.—Betokens lawsuits, poverty, disgrace; your lover unfaithful.

KITE.—You shall be in danger of thieves The sergeant got his squad down to an

& Golden Opportunity.

(San Francisco Wasp.) "Why, aunt," said a blooming young lady to her ancient spinster relative, as they stood waiting on the corner, "you don't

The Terror of the Meadow.

(Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.)
Mamma—"When poor Christian was

rible monster with great glaring eyes like

like rolling thunder, and he breathed smoke it?" Irma, who spent last summer in country-"Oh, mamma, I know! A

[The Judge.] Child-"Say, ma, when a husband and wife are divorced, what do they do when they meet in the next world?" Father-"See if the divorce papers hold

The Questing Solved

THE MEANING OF DREAMS.

A Complete Dream-Book Compiled for the Curious.

Mince-Pie Meditations and Salad Soliloquies Made Plain.

of New Umbrellas.

People who take pleasure in remembering and analyzing their dreams, will be inter-

Apyss.-Indicates that you are to fall into Ans.—Indicates that you are not one, or undergo danger or hardship.

Alms.—To deny shows want, misery. To give, joy and long life.

AGONY.—Loss of inheritance.

ANGEL.—To see one is good. To speak to one is evil.

one is evil.

APPLES.—Betokens long life, success, faithfulness in your lover.

ANCHOR.—Denotes some good and unexpected news.

ASCEND.—Towards the skies is favorable, if clouds appear bright.

ARROWS.—To see them denotes speedy disgust.

bion, treuble, etc.
BALL.—Being there. Joy; pleasure; rec BALL—Being there, Joy; pleasure, lecation and success.

BALLOON.—Exaltation of short duration.
BISCUIT.—Making them, contentment.
BEIDGE.—Crossing one is a good omen.
benotes prosperity and success in love.
BED BUGS.—Denotes strife and quarrels.
BOUQUET.—Momentary joy and satisfacion.

BAGPIPE. To play upon one, conten

BEARD.--Large one, complete success in undertakings. To see one, security; if alone in Bells.—To see them, gain and profit Bells.—To see them, gain and profit Bells.—If ringing, sign of wedding; if bling, bad news. Bells.—Scoing them, tattling and law-

BULLS.--If pursued by one denotes in-urious reports about character. BEANS.--If eating them, signifies trouble Bonner.—For a maiden to dream of a new bonnet gives promise of a new lover.

CABBAGE.—Eating it, sadness and sorrow.

CASE.—Eating it, threatened illuess.

CALE.—To see one, inheritance of a small

CANARY.—A long voyage. CHERRIES.—To see them, pleasure and Cars. -Seeing one, treason by a near relative.
Comer.—Seeing one: To the lover it forebodes frustration of his hopes; farmer, failure of crops seaman, storms, shipwrecks.
CLOUDS.—Whate ones signify prosperity;
dark show an ill time of anger.
CARDS.—To play at—you will be deceived;
loss of wealth Cross.—Carrying along signifies sadness. Diamonds.—Wearing them, you will be rossed in love.

And Your Lover Unfaithful. DANCING .- Joyful news from long-absent

end; success; happiness. Dove.—Denotes good future to dreamer Doctor.-That you are a doctor denotes bogs.-White one, speedy happiness.

DEVIL.—Persecution, torment, despair, emptation and trouble.
DISPUTE.—With a friend, reconciliation with a woman.

Dirch.—To leap or cross it on a plank, .—To see a drowned person de DROWNING.—To see a drowned person denotes joy, triumph.
DUEL.—Denotes a dangerous rival; quarrel between friends.
DICE.—Denotes good in either love, marriage or trade. rel between friends.

DICE.—Denotes good in either love, marriage or trade.

DEAD.—Talking with signifies boldness or courage; clear conscience.

DRINK.—If drinking cold water, good; hot water, sickness.

ELEPHANT.—Seeing one at large is a good sign.

EYES.—To lose one denotes the death of a large is a good.

EYES.—To lose one denotes the death of a pors;

Fig. — Money—to make lith, considerable receipts.

FLIES.—A swarm of flies denotes many enemies; to kill them, a good sign.

Fire.—Signifies wrath and danger.

FLOWERS.—To see them, consolation, joy, pleasure; to gather them, considerable benefits.

FOREST.—To be in one, profit for the poor FOREST,—10 be in one, pront of the fich. loss to the rich.

FUNERAL.—Denotes speedy marriage, or hear of the death of near relation.

GUN.—Firing one denotes envy, anger,

GALLOWS.—To see one hanged, damage,

nisfortune,
GLOVES.—Wearing or holding them, good
'ortune; drawing them off, disappointment.
GOLD.—Finding it denotes profit, success.
GRAPES.—Foretells to the maiden of a
cheerful companion and a songster happiness in marriage; success in trade.
GRAVE.—To see one foretells sickness;
disappointment. lisappointment.
GRAIN.—Beneath your feet, great fortune.

cquired without difficulty.
Gossip.—Denotes impatience and annoy-Ance.
HAIL.—Trouble and sadness; great sorrow in life.

HARR.—Dressing, approaching peril.

HOUSES.—To build one, consolation:

HOUSES.—10 build one, consolation; if on fire, hasty news.

Horses.—Generally a good sign.

Hill.—Ascending a hill, success in life; descending, denotes illness.

HANGED.—Being, or going to be, denotes you'll rise above your present condition by marriage. matriage.
HAY.—Cutting it signifies great influence in society: raking it, you will stand at head of assemblies.

HORNS.—On your head, signifies grandeur

Horns.—On your head, signifies grandeur and royalty; if on another person, danger of loss of person and estate. HEAVEN.—If there, signifies grandeur and glory.

HEN,—If cackling, joy and profit, laying eggs, gain; if with chickens, loss and damage:

If Crowing, Sadness and Trouble.

Horners.—Transactions with people who will assault and discredit you.

Hunting.—Killing game, trouble through false friends, but you will overcome their machinations.

Infant.—If unmarried woman, will go through trouble: if man, it's good.

Ink.—Black ink involved in disgraceful scheme; red ink, good news awaits you.

Injury.—Receiving them, have many friends, no enemies; receiving them, you will receive and dispense blessings.

Infirm.—Seeing an infirm person, affliction. JEALOUSY.—To dream of being jealous is a had sign.

Jain.—Seeing other in, you will be de-prived of your liberty. Being imprisoned, elevated to a high position; increase of

friends.

JEWELS.—Possessing them, road to happiof age. The other day sne saw a stray hy, half benumbed with the cold, slowly crawling on the table. Mamie went up to the If large, journey long; it small, journey

> and roubers.
>
> LAMY. Burning, signifies presperity; suddenly extinguished, death of a near friend,
> LADDER. Ascending one, honor; descending one, damage.
>
> LAMB. Seeing one, consolation; bringing to slaughter, torment. LEAPING.—You will encounter difficulties

stood waiting on the corner, "you don't really mean to get on to that crowded car. do you?"

"That's just what I've been waiting for," replied the antique, grimly. "It's all very well for you young girls to talk, but when I get a chance to sit on a man's lap I ain't going to waste it."

LEAVES.—Seeing them fall, dangerous stakes. LEAVES.—Seeing them Iall, dangerous sickness.

Lion.—To see one, good fortune; marry a woman of great spirit; success in trade; prosperity from sea voyage.

Love.—That you are in love, sign that you'll make a tool of yourself.

LAUGHING.—Betokens sorrow and weeping.

LABOR. - Dreaming you labor, a life of and flame from his terrible nostrils. Who was it?" Irma, who spent last summer in the country—"Oh, mamma, I know! A Music.—Hearing it denotes joy and happiness.

MONEY.—Counting it, gain; seeing it, anger; spending it, coming losses; finding it, fortune to come.

MONKEY.—A malicious, but weak, enemy.

MARRIED.—Is ominous death, poverty, -Denotes prosperity, success in love

and a happy marriage.

Mother.—H living, signifies joy; if dead,

MONUMENTS.—Seeing them, if sick, will recover; well person, good luck.

MEAT.—That you see the meat you have eaten, signifiess loss and damage.

MIRE.—Wading in mire foretells toil and

Through the Greatest Sewer

MEST.—To find one, gain; if empty, termination of business.

Newspapers.—To read one, deceit, falsehood, fraud.

Negroes.—Not good, unless they be singers or dancers.

NOHT WALKS.—Signifies trouble and
melancholy.

OAK.—Seeing a large oak tree, a good sign.
ORGAN.—Hearing one play

Through the Greatest Sewer

System in the World.

A Weird Trip Under Vaulted Arches on
the Bosom of a Dark Stream.

Is a Sad Omen to Girls.

Owl.—Seeing one, you will discover some important secret.

Oysters.—Is a very favorable sign.

Office.—If turned out, foretells death and loss of property.

Oranges.—See or eat, signifies wounds, grief and vexation.

Orchard.—Denotes that you'll become rich, and marry much to your advantage.

Painting.—That you paint your house, sign of sickness.

n of sickness.

EARLS.—Denotes poverty and misery.

Pleasant and lively playing, sign thrift and domestic happiness.

PE.—To smoke one, success in business.

POVERTY.—Sign of good luck.

RISON.—If in one, honor awaits you.

URSE.—Finding one empty shadows forth appointment. pointment.

ACOCK.—Spreading his tail, wealth and adsome wife.

eputation.
PLOUGH.—Is good for marriage and such

PRECIPICES.-Signifies much injury to ersons and goods. QUARRELS.—With a stranger, a new friend UAGMIRE.—Falling in one shows ob-action and difficulty in business. QUAIL.—Disastrous news coming to you. QUAIL.—Disastrous news coming to you. QUILTING.—Is a good and lucky dream. QUOITS.—A harbinger of ill huck. It al. The profit and gain. If a farmer, Image; if mechanic, capitalist or trader, ss.

RAINDOW.—To see one denotes great trav-lling and change of forume. RATS.—Secret and dangerous enemy. RINGS.—If on your linger, dignity, honor nd power. To receive one, security; to ive away, loss. ROSES.—In bloom, a good sign; out of sea-puble reverse.

Roses,—In bloom, a good sign; out of sea-on, the reverse.

RAFT.—Foretells of a journey.

REAPING.—Grain is an excellent sign.

RIVER.—Smooth, clear and flowing bres-ages happiness and success in life; if dis-turbed and muddy, you will go to sea, and acquire considerable riches.

SALLING—On clear water, good sign. SAILING.—On clear water, good sign.
SCHOOL.—Being in or seeing one, good

GAR,—Smoking one, you'll meet with ome misfortune.
SKY.—Clear sky, a good sign.
SNAKES.—This is a sign you have enemies.
STARS.—Clear and fair shows prosperity,
cood news: dusky and pale signifies all
orts of mischief.

SAILORS.—Dangerous sea voyages. SCAFFOLD.—Honors; employment; dig-SHIP AT SEA.—Happy sign for those in SWANS.—Riches and power.
STRANGE PLACE.—Denotes a good legacy
from a relative. To the lover, inconstancy,
want of affection; sailor, sickness next

voyage.
STINGS.—Signifies grief and care. To many they have signified loss and injuries by wicked persons.
SITERS.—Seeing deceased brothers and sisters signifies long life.
SWALLOWS.—Denotes success in trade, And Riches to the Breamer.

SWIMMING.—Head above water denotes great success in your undertakings, whether love trade, sea or farming.

Singing.—Signifies he will be affected, and weep.
Snow.—Ground covered is a good sign.
THICKET.—To hide in one, imminent

A NUMERICAL FAMILY.

A Happy Scheme for Juvenile Nomen clature Discovered by a Traveller.

I Arkansaw Traveler.

To you not find in Arkansaw many queer christian names?" a gentleman asked of a friend who had just returned from a visit among the hills.

"Yes, for christian names—or rather in this case 'given' names, for some of them are decidedly unchristian—have ever been of interest to me. I found, just this side of Bear Wallow, a young fellow named Logdistilled Peterson, and a little further on I fell in with a gentleman named Allwool Jones was a circuit

A NUMERICAL FAMILY.

A Happy Scheme for Juvenile Nomen the proposition of them cannot be prospected by them, treachery by a triend, further on the proposition and irreconcil and the proposition of them cannot five the science of them—came to a friend who had just returned from a visit among the hills.

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A NUMERICAL FAMILY.

A Happy Scheme for Juvenile Nomen the lower of take one alive, malice; dead, the proposition and inverses in an excellent sign.

Turlles.—This is a sign of long life.

Roads.—Shows enemies and disappoint ment atmong friends.

Towns.—Denotes speedy marriage, great studies, arrive at great happing the way from the Place de la Concorde, where the scows is an excellent sign.

Turlles.—This is a sign of long life.

Roads.—Shows enemies and disappoint ment atmong friends.

Turlles.— UNDERTAKER.—Forerunner of a wedding; if in black, the union will be unhappy; white, happiness will follow.

UNIFORM.—To see or wear one, glory, valor, celebrity.

ESSELS. -Of tin or pewter, comfortable VIOLIN.—To play upon one, company,

nsolation.
Victuals.—That you eat, signifies loss
Vomit.—To the poor, profit; rich, hurt.
Wagon.—Approaching indisposition.
War.—Danger of persecution. Well.-To draw clear, advantageous parriage; if it be troubled, disastrous nup-Will. To make your own, melancholy.

WINE.—To see it, effusion of blood.
WOMAN.—To see one, infirmity; ortification.
WARTS.—If your left hand, you will reive money; right, you will pay out Wasps.—Seeing them denotes thrift and

abundance.

Willows.—Weeping, sign of sickness.

Walking.—In dirt, sickness; in water, Adversity, grief. Water.—If dirty, denotes trouble and ad-YACHT.—Seeing one under full sail is a very good sign.
YOUNG.—That you are young is a bad sign,
ZEBRA.—Friendship misplaced; ingrati-

ZODIAC.—Twelve signs: a great traveller, and sail once around the world. THE LORD KNOWS. An Honest Old Man Down in Arkansa

Whose Path Was Made Smooth. Arkansaw Traveler. An old negro approached the box office of a Little Rock theatre and said: "Boss, got er putty good show inside, ain't

"Reckon da's cuttin up some fine capers

in dar. 'Yes, do you want to go in?"

"Yes, do you want to go in?"
"Yas, if you please."
"Well, put down your money."
"Now, look heah, yer wouldn' charge er nan whut ain't got but one eye but twenty-i' cents' would yer?"
"Well, as you haven't got but one eye you may go up for a quarter."
The negro handed out twenty-five cents and went up into the gallery. He hadn't more than seated himself when the boxoffice man rame to him and said:
"Get out of here, you old scoundrel, or I'll have you arrested."

"Why, as you have only one eye, I let you for a quarter."
"Yes, sah."

veil, the quarter is bad."
o's de udder eye, boss, Wush yer'd go
rway an' let me'joy merse'f. Knocked
r quarter 'cause I ain't got but one eye,
tow yer oughter be willin' ter take er
quarter, 'cause de udder eye's bad.
s right, smile at me, but don't sass me."
'hat's your business, old man?"
joiner?" ell, the quarter is bad,'

'Yas, sah.''
'What do you join?''
'What do you join?''
'J'ines fust one church an' den ernuder.''
'I hope you'll doctor that other eye before a come back here.''
'I'll do it, sah, jes' ter 'commerdate yes-

When the man turned away the old negro used: "Glad dat white man 'joys er joke. one white pussons would er cut b. Dar ain't nuthin' mo' de matter id my eyes den dar is wid his'n. idn' know how I wuz gwine ter wuck er way inter dis show, but I sorter though t a lawd wa'n't gwine ter see me git lott de Lawd wa'n't gwine ter see me git li I tell yer dat hones' men is so sca'ce d days dat de Lawd takes kere o' one wl He sees him, Jes' look at me'se'f. N men out er ten would er been kotch takin' a ham un'e sich. Eressiv takın' er ham un'er such stressin' sarcum-stances like I did tuther day. Oh, de Lawd

An Afrectionate Lad. "Gran'ma," said a boy of 9 years, "how old are you?"
"About 66," said the grandmother.

"You'll die soon, won't you, gran'ma?"
"Yes, dear, I expect to." 'And when I die, gran'ma, can I be buried toward the little one, whom she folded closer in her arms.
"Gran'ma," softly whispered the little rogue, "gimme ten cents." UNDERGROUND PARIS.

the Bosom of a Dark Stream.

A Railway Journey in the Dark Beneath a Great City.

[New York Star.]

The French capital is famous for its sysem of drainage, and a visit to its sewers is e of the rare sights of the great city. Not one traveller in a thousand makes this visit. You must obtain permission from the proper authorities, and from ten to thirty days will elapse after your request is sent before the answer is received. If you ask for tickets for a party of eight you may receive them for two or if muddy or stagnant, trouble and three, rarely more. Ordinarily the sewers are open to visitors about twice a month during summer, and not all in winter, and as only a limited number of visitors can be accommodated the applicant must be prepared to receive a polite but firm declination of his request.

An an may be a general, a nero and a fighter—May conquer in the magazines each military writer,
Mow down their reputations and so prove them all in error

accommodated the applicant must be prepared to receive a polite but firm declination of his request.

But, supposing the request to be granted, the visitor will be instructed to present his ticket on a designated morning, near the Church of the Madeleine, at the head of the Rue Royal, the spot from which the start is usually made, or he may be sent to the Place du Chatelet. On the occasion of my first and only visit to the sewers of Paris I asked for nine tickets and received three; two American friends accepted my invitation to make the journey, and but one of them "backed out" just as we were descending the steps in the hole which had been opened in the pavement at the side of the magnificent church I have mentioned, so the proposed original nine was reduced to two; evidently other groups had been similarly cut down, as there was room enough and to spare for the fifty or more that composed the actual party on that day. The stairway was narrow, but perfectly clean; there were several ladies in the party, and some of them expressed fears of injury to their dresses, but it was very soon apparent that nothing of the kind was likely to happen. From beginning to end of the journey, the route proved to be as well kept as the best ordered sidewalk on the Boulevards or the Champs Elysees;

There Was Not the Faintest Odor

of a disagreeable nature, and there was no

where a leak in the roof to sprinkle the

traveller from above. The sewers are care-

fully flushed with clean water just before one of these show visits, though the authorities are unwilling to admit that this is contation.

ONES.—To malk on them, trouble and spring.

VANS.—Riches and power.

RANGE PLACE.—Denotes a good legacy a relative. To the lover, inconstancy, at of affection; sailor, sickness next age.

Significancy is fand care. To many the case. The high officials insist that and fame of the model city. It is difficult to understand the absurd claim of the officials, as no man in his sober senses would expect a sewer to have the purity of a mountain brock, or the water of mid-ocean. Every visitor is agreeably disappointed at the admirable cleanliness of the place and the absence of foul odors, but it is not easy to convince him that it is always thus.

Near the foot of the long stairs we entered a scow or float upon a canal, and were pushed and poled beneath a vaulted arch, which was resonant with the sound of the wheels rolling overhead. We were directly beneath the Rue Royal, and, if we had been in doubt as to our locality, there were several signboards, like those above ground, to tell where we were. The rumbling was like distant thunder, and after a few minutes it was not difficult to distinguish light vehicles from heavy ones. My companion remarked facetiously that he thought he could tell a covered cab from an open one, or the omnibus of one company from that of another. The rumbling was incessant, and continued all the way from the Place de la Madeleine to the Place de la Concorde, where the scows—for there were two or three of them—came to a halt. There was a sidewalk six or eight feet wide along the canal. We lauded at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli, as indicated by the signboards, and were

considerably narrower, less high than the one we had left, and the canal under the Rue de Rivoli had a width of not more than four feet. We wondered how a boat could navigate this narrow passage, but we did not wonder long, as, a moment after stepping ashore, we met a party emerging from the narrow bassage, and found they were visitors like ourselves. They had come from the Place du Chatelet, and were to embark on the scows we had just left. When there is a rush of visitors, the movement of two parties is timed so that they will meet at this point; but when the applications are few, and there is only the applications are few, and there one party it starts from the Madelein The sewer we entered had a walk about three feet wide on each side of the canal or three feet wide on each side of the canal or ditch in its centre, and at the very edges of the ditch were iron rails of a liliputian character. A long string of little cars, each made to hold four persons, stood on these rails and above the ditch, and into these cars we were directed to enter. It is a close squeeze for a traveller with longlegs, as the vehicles were evidently planned by men of less than the average height, but with exaggerated notions of their own consequence in the world. Several of us had a hard time crowding into the limits of these contracted cars, but enter them we did, and the signal start was given. Each car was propelle y two men, who walked on opposite side the ditch and pushed upon handles pro-ecting from the side of the vehicle. Par of the way they went at a walk, but for the greater part of the distance their pace was quickened into a mild trot.

Sitting Just Over the Ditch. we rolled along in the cars, listening to the sounds of the vehicles above, which were less numerous than on the Rue Royal, but no less noisy, considering their numbers, and observing the crossings of the streets as we passed them one by one. The streets were indicated by sign-boards, as already mentioned, and it was odd indeed to be traveiling under ground and knowing all the time exactly your position in its relation to the world above. The archway was dimly lighted, the lights being generally at the street corners and some generally at the street corners, and some times there would be an entire block with out a single jet along its length. It was warm day in August, but I had taken the precaution to bring along a light overcoat. The overcoat was useful, as there was just enough chilliness in the subterranean atmosphere to render the garment accept.

atmosphere to render the garment acceptable.

On either side of the archway, close against the walls or let into recesses, were water and gas pipes, the latter smaller than the former and placed above them. Telegraph wires covered with insulating material hung from the roof, and at one point several men were engaged in placing new lines in position. A large number of wires can be carried through the sewers of Paris, and as the sewers form a complete network over the city, there is very little need of above ground wires in the French capital. It is said that one object of the sewer system in Paris is to enable the government to move troops from one part of the city to another in case of insurrection; certainly it would not be difficult to transfer considerable numbers of soldiers through the sewers, so that insurgents defending a barricade could be flanked and taken in the rear without warning.

Since the completion of the sewers the Since the completion of the sewers the successful defence of the barricades in the streets of Paris is impossible. streets of ratis is impossible. Water and cas pipes, being quite accessible in the sewers, can be easily repaired in case of injury, and the same may be said of the telegraph wires; but in this secure position accidents are of rare occurrence. No one not connected with the administration is

Allowed to Enter the Sewers except by special permission, and then only when properly accompanied. If New York were provided with a system of sewers like those of Paris, the problem of putting the those of Paris, the problem of putting the telegraph wires under ground might be solved with ease.

On and on rolled the little cars, and finally came to a halt at the Place du Chauelet, nearly two miles from the point where we descended to embark on the scow. On all of thing from our creating the scittors we

alighting from our cramped pos gave gratuities to the perspiring workmen, and then ascended the steps and were restored to daylight. The glare of the sun balf blinded us until our eyes were accushalf blinded us until our eyes were accustoned to the change, which was not for several minutes.

In the same vehicles we might have been carried miles and miles further if the authorities had been willing to permit the journey, but I doubt if any of the party journey but I doubt if any of the party cared for more travel of this sort. One mile underground is very much like another if you have no change of weather. The total length of the sewers of Paris is more than 300 miles, and through the greater part of this distance men can go with ease. The railroad along which we

were rolled in the little cars is ordinarily used for transporting materials for repairing the sewers, and also for carrying water pipes, gas pipes, telegraph whre, etc., to the places where wanted. There is also an iron secop or plough, which fits exactly into the ditch, and is mounted on one of the cars and pushed along whenever the sewer requires to be cleaned. In fact, the whole system is as complet: as the most enthusiastic citizen could desire, and it is no wonder that the Parisians are proud of their underground works.

In arranging the system the area of the city was divided into five basins, three on the right bank of the Seine and two on the left. There are six principal and fifteen secondary galleries, the latter being tributary to the great ones. Three of the six principal galleries are on each bank of the river and the secondary ones are similarly divided between the two parts of the city. Then there are innumerable other galleries emptying into the secondaries and in some cases into the principal ones. Some of the sewers now in use date from the middle of the last century, but their length is very small by comparison with the modern works. In 1806 there were 25,000 metres of covered sewers in Paris, which had in reased to 226,000 in 1862, and now exceed 400,000. The city certainly possessos facilities for cleanliness which New Yorkers must regard with a great deal of envy. were rolled in the little cars is ordinarily

(San Francisco Wasp.1

A man may be a general, a hero and a fighter-May conquer in the magazines each milit

all in error That friends and foes alike shall hold his awful name in terror But listen at his chamber door when he's retired.
You'll wonder

thunder!

Importment Currosity.

"For what place? "That's none of your business!"

Tender-Hearted. She would not cage the birds, Too great her love for them: She loved the rose too well To pluck it from its stem.

Flowers were not born to die Just as their joys begin, Nor birds to fold their wings, By prison bars shut in.

She wore them on her hat! Not a Favorable Occasion

stilly stillness of the night from the cradle The Sleeping Servant. Detroit Journal Across the ice-chest freighted air Doth chilly morning creep.

And the much-married business man Stirs vaguely in his sleep; Then, in scanty robe de nuit, He flits through barren halis.

The servant maiden calls. Once more between the half-chilled sheets Melodious snores arise

With groan of anxious pain Then flits once more through Arctic halls And calls that girl again. Cool and Cosy.

"Three rounds ten for these rooms." "Too high for us. Have you anything

> [Tid Bits.] At poker we sat-I tried not to smile; I held a full, pat, And laid down my pile.

He had a straight flush; And never a blush He gazed at my hand, And smiled as he looked; His smile it was bland,

My goose it was cooked.

I tried not to wince And 1've wondered since Whether he dealt or I.

"Seventy-five dollars for a music box," said the customer from Petaluma. "What a swindle! "Oh, no, ma'am. If you'd been five months wedging eight tunes into this box

She bought it. How a Woman Saws a Board. (Rehoboth Sunday Herald.) When a woman her home would decorate

Makes several wild raps at the pencilled line, And is off with a whiz the reverse of fine.

With lips compressed she gets down to work, And crosses the timber jerkety jerk; She can't keep the line, her knee slips askew, But she keeps to the work till the board splits in

saw. Her back is aching, her hands are raw. And she finds, when she tries to fit her prize, It's an unch too short of the requisite size.

Snifkins (dropping it in dismay)-Youryour brother's skull!

Dr. Pighead—Yes. It belonged to him-

The Little Tom-Cat. On a fence in the garden a little tom-cat, wondered how long the poor thing had sat Nondered now long the poor ting has sate Singing 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria!

For I had just awoke from a very sound sleep,
And I thought to myself why his lungs are not

shriek, Ob, 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria! His 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria!

I knew something was wrong from the way that
he cried

For 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria! Oh, there on a shed where the moonlight it shone, Was another big tom making love to his own, As he watched how he hugged her, it made his

Fire flashed from his eyes as he called her to

come. His 'Ria, Maria, oh 'Ria! But to all his entreaties his faise love was dumb, Miss 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria! Then he looked to his muscles and feit of his While the bull pup was sneaking around in next doors, Tommy said, as he threw himself in the pup's

jaws, Maria, good-byer, oh 'Ria!

about the state of my hands after playing tennis, but I find weawing gloves to bed very efficacious; it keeps them weahly ex-"Indeed, Mr. Flat, and may I ask, do you

wear your hat to bed, too?

BRIC-A-BRAC.

To hear a small civilianess giving that warrion

(French Fun. A countryman goes to the railroad depot: 'Give me a ticket.'

(George Birdseye in The Judge.)

She would not cage the birds;
To her it seemed a sin.
She would not cage the birds: Her deeds but prove her words— Too tender heart for that! She would not cage the birds—

Merchant Traveller It takes a very strong - minded young Romeo to talk nonsense to a gentle Juliet

at 11 p. m., when the screams of a colicky

baby across the street are splitting the

to the curbstone.

And in an under-zero voice

The clock strikes 8! The sleeper starts,

[London Letter in New York News-Letter.] Lottie and Tottie were hunting for lodg ngs. They called on a landlady I know

"Yes, the cellar." An important Question.

She Naturally Would.

through that little hole in the lid you

But the funnest sight her trials afford Is when a maiden essays to saw a board. With her knee on a plank and the plank on chair, She poises her saw with a knowing air,

She has damaged the chair, she has ruined the

No Cause for Alarm. Chicago Rambler.]
Snifkins (filling his pipe)—This skun, makes a very good tobacco jar, Dr. Pighead, Dr. Pighead—Yes, that was my brother's

what's the matter now? [Frank K. Forrest in Philadelphia News.]

weak.
When he seemed to reply to my thoughts with a As he sat on the fence in the moonlight he spied

beart groan: Oh, 'Ria, Maria, oh, 'Ria!

San Francisco News Letter.1 Interlude of the waltz: "Do you know

ceedingly soft.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

And His Speech in the Matter of Removals.

Holding the Attention of all Hearers,

But not Disturbing Democrats Much in Their Position.

Citing from Authorities and Giving Precedents,

And Praising the Grand Roman from Ohio.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Sherman gently tappe the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate with his little ivory gavel, and Senator Edmunds began a speech on the subject of the controversy The crowds that were disappointed yesterday when it was believed the debate would begin, returned to the capitol in equal numbers this morning, and when the Vermont senator opened the discussion every gallery, except the diplomatic, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Senator Aldrich escorted two ladies from the legaserved for foreign ministers, but they parted, leaving its azure space the vacancy in the closely-packed rows of men and women on either side. Every seat on the floor of the chamber was occupied by senators and members of the House, who came over in large numbers to with a line of representatives, for whom

seats could not be provided.

The closest attention was paid the speaker by all the senators save Mr. Saw-yer, who, after vainly striving to become interested in the subject, dropped his head upon his capacions chest and fell into a gentle slumber. After a comfortable nap he awoke with a start, and retired to the cloak room to smoke a cigar. McPherson, Eustis and McKenna moved their seats near the speaker, before his right sat General Mahone, nervously twisting his flowing beard and swinging his nearly shod right foot over his left knee. Mr. Frye sat on Edmunds' right, watching the face of the speaker as

In Sharp Rasping Tones

clean cut sentences fell from his tongue. Mr. Pugh, the author of the minority report, mouth and ears open, listened intently to the speech. Mr. Evarts also gave the words of his colleague on the jugave the words of his colleague on the judiciary committee careful attention.

Mr. Edmunds spoke extemporaneously, refreshing his memory and preserving the continuity of his argument by frequent references to the pages of a small pad of paper which lay upon his desk. Three or four books of reference and a copy of the Revised Statutes lay before him. He began his speech, addressing the chair in about the same manner as he would make an argument to a judge upon the bench. The speech was a special plea in support of the position announced by the Republican party, and it did not shake the Democrats a particle in the confidence they feel in the

"filed."

Mr. Edmunds then inquired what is an official paper? And asked the bresiding officer whether he would consider a letter addressed to him as president pro tem., relating to a measure pending before the Senate, an unofficial "communication."

Mr. Edmunds doubted whether, in such an instance, Mr. Sherman would think it within the fitness of things to carry such a letter to his house, or put it in his pocket or put it in the fireplace and in his pocket or put it in the fireplace and destroy it. The President and the minority of the judiciary committee said the suspension of an officer was an act solely within the discretion of the President. The majority agreed with them in this, but, more than the

was an official act. The statutes said it was. The President said it was, and of course it was an official act. Every paper, therefore.

addressed to the officer exercising that official function, must be an official paper, no matter how vile or false it may be. It did not belong to the man, whether president or attorney-general, but to the officer in his character as an official. The attorney-general gave no hint that any part of the papers called for were private, or unofficial, or even confidential. Public papers—official papers—were called for, and such papers only were spoken of in the response. Did these papers relate to the motives of the President in suspending Duskin? Suppose that the President or any of his friends had filed a statement of his motives. By no means. That would be absurd. The papers, therefore, stated facts on the statement of the attorney-general that they related exclusively to the suspension—stated facts or alleged facts as to the conduct of the officer suspended. Since the Senate was called upon to assist the President in displacing this man permanently every paper existing there relating to him on the admission of the attorney-general related to the conduct of the office while in position of Duskin.

But the papers, said Mr. Edmunds, were refused because they would not only give the facts, but would enable us to understand the reasons of the President for exercising his official conduct of Duskin, the President having already been called on within his jurisdiction to pronounce a judgment on a similar question about the same man, the Senate could not have the papers, because if it did they would disclose the grounds on which the President acted.

"If that," said Mr. Edmunds, "is not a proposition which would stagger the credualty and

Amaze the Understanding of every intelligent man in a government.

of every intelligent man in a government

of law or a government of reason, I am quite unable to comprehend what would

All the operations of the government, Mr. Edmunds continued, were executive, and had it come to this, that because the and had it come to this, that because the President was the chief executive of the government, Congress could know nothing as to the facts and circumstances relating to the execution of the laws? Because if they did he might be able to comprehend the reason of the President in carrying out the laws. Why, such a statement was shocking; yet that was the logic of this whole thing. The attorney-general had said that the "public interest" would not be subserved by sending the papers to the Senate. According to this the public interests would not be subserved by telling the Senate, which was asked to help remove the officer, what the truth was, lest the truth should disclose to the Senate, and possibly the public, what the President's reasons were in exercising an official act. Reasons must be tremendously sacred if facts were never to be revealed. It official reports on file at the department might show that the suspended man had been guiffy of gross violation of trusts, packing juries, etc., yet it might interfere with the sacredness of the President's reasons if these papers were shown to the Senate."

Taking a wider view of the question Mr. Edmunds maintained that the jurisdiction

the Senate."
Taking a wider view of the question Mr. dmunds maintained that the jurisdiction Congress was broader than that of e President, Congress made the laws and the President had only executive power, the President, Congress made the laws and the President had only executive power, and either House of Congress had right to know everything that was in the depart ments of the government. There was pending in Congress a bill providing for a deficiency of \$185,000 in the Department of Justice. Duskin was one of the persons to draw from that fund, the very man whose agency would make an economical of the persons of the perso

Extravagant Expenditure f public money. If this desired informa

tion as to Duskin was denied the Senate New York and every other district-attorney. What, then, were we to do? If we had passed this resolution while we were acting What, then, were we to do? If we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way, as if there were any difference in the powers of the Se. ate, whether sitting with open or with closed doors; if we had sent precisely this resolution and applied it to all the districts in the United States; if the attorney-general and the President were right now, they would be right then, in saying. "No: we can give you no information, because, if we do, you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys have been suspended, and that is purely within the province of the President of the United States." That was the logic of our good friends the minority of the committee, and their good friend and ally the President of the United States, who, with a courage very unique, had interjected his supplementary report to the report of the minority committee before the Senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on the government in that way? He (Mr. Edmunds) thought not. The constitutional relation between the two houses of Congress and the executive departments of the government, and their respective rights to information, or the denial of it, depend upon whether one house or the other was acting at the time of its calls with its doors closed. Why, there were no two bodies here, there were no two jurisdictions here.

The Senate Was One

There was about fifty years ago a very severed from his body, celebrated senator from a Southern State Selfs, a lady of 43 years and a fearful gash in l

went notice the same two bodies here. there were next we were committed for a library for the product ones, were taken of the formation of the same with the committee of the product ones, were taken of the product of the product ones, were taken of the product of the product ones, were taken of the product of the produc

and got what it called for. The minority of the committee said that no such spectacle as the judiciary committee was now presenting to an astonished world and an aston-ished and injured president and attorneying to an astonished world and an astonished world and an astonished and injured president and attorney general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard been presented in the pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter general hard have been the effect of the decision? Could it have restored buskins. Was a suspended officer awaiting the adjournment of the Senate to be restored to the duties of the duti

may be pleased to note." On the 7th of April the following letter was written: The Hon. Attorney-General of the United States SIR--Under the direction of the Judiciary com mittee of the Senate, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to the committee any

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Chairman.

But that was not the only instance, Mr.
Edmunds said. The same chairman, on
many occasions, has called for that same
class of information, and got it. The President himself had sent to the Senate 643 instances of obedience to that law, 643 nominations under it, and Mr. Edmunds, therefore, took it that the law was still in force.
Mr. Pugh rose to reply to Mr. Edmunds.
Mr. Harris rose to inquire whether he (Mr.
Pugh) would not find it more convenient to
speak tomorrow than at this late hour.
Mr. Pugh said he was ready to reply now,
but if he commenced he would keep the
Senate later than its customary hour for
adjournment. Senate later than its customary hour for adjournment.
Mr. Harris then moved an executive session and the motion being agreed to, the Senate, at 4.27 p. m., went into executive session. About 5 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HANGED TO THE MAPLES.

The Notorious Archer Family Taken from Jail and Strung Up Like Dogs. SHOALS, Ind., March 10.-Three of the famous outlaw gang of Archers, namely Thomas and Martin, brothers, and John, a son of Thomas, suffered the extreme per alty of their crimes just after midnight this morning at the hands of Judge Lynch Precisely at 10.30 o'clock a vigilance committee of 100, composed of men from Larkin and Orange counties, entered the town. The lynchers were very quiet and town. The lynchers were very quiet and orderly, and the sheriff was first aroused by the barking of his dog, followed by a knock on the door. He asked who was there, and the answer was a crasning in of the front door, followed by heavy blows, which completely demolished it. The crowd then went to the jail door and knocked off the lock, and were dismayed to find another door which would not yield to blows. After about twenty minutes a man in the crowd was found who understood the opening of the cell door. The lynchers rushed in and grabbed all three of the prisoners. When the Archers saw the lynchers come in they made no resistance, and when asked if they had anything to say, they refused to speak, Their hands were tied beind their backs, and they were taken over to the court-Their hands were tied benind their backs, and they were taken over to the courthouse yard and hanged to young maple trees. Tom Archer, the eldest one of the gang, who was about a solid the gang, who was about go years old, was hanged first. His feet were touching the ground when viewed by your correspondent this morning. Martin Archer, brother to Tom. ared 45 years, is hung up high and dry, and both his eyes staring wide open, making a ghastly sight. John Archer, son of Tom Archer, who is about 30 years old, is hanging with his hands tied behind him about thirty feet from his father.

The crimes for which they were hanged consist of almost everything on the crimi-

The crimes for which they were hanged consist of almost everything on the criminal calendar from murder down to petty thieving. For lifteen years they have been a reigning terror, both in Martin and Orange counties, and have terrorized the community in which they lived. They never failed to visit vengeance for a fancied slight, and many a farmer in Orange and Martin counties has lost considerable sums of money by being robbed, cattle stoken, or houses or barns burned down. Mart Archer has a family living in

Without Cause He Brutally Murder His Mother, Father, Brother and

OSAGE MISSION, Kan., March 9.-One of the most horrible murders ever known in this country was perpetrated yesterday near iere. Mr. Mendel, living thirteen miles orthwest of this town, was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He went to the door and was met by Willie Sells, the son of a neighbor, J. W. Sells.

anything. A head and face like a Bartlett pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter cake, or two or three macaroons run together, no eyes, and a mouth that made one think of a jelly fish or some such thing that squirms and opens and shuts that one sees in the aquarium. Oh, I declare, I was perfectly dumb and I felt like a fool. I could not for the life of me think of anything to sav."

Mrs. Papadulix—"I have a standing phrase ready for all such emergencies."

merely, a motoccount.

Senator. A Strong Constitutional Argument.

PUGH'S SPEECH.

His Answer to the Vermont

The Position of the President Clearly Maintained

Republican Authorities Quoted Against Edmunds.

The Praise of Thurman Received With Applause.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The debate on the question at issue between the President and the Senate, as to the right of latter to papers on file in the executive department of the government, in reference to removals from and appointments to Mr. Thurman was followed by was resumed The attendance in ate today. and crowds went away unable to gain ad- said he was surprised that the great senator were more persons than at any time during

sat next to the speaker, leaned back in his chair and seemed to drink in every word

Mr. Kenna, who it is understood will speak in the debate and will present the views of the President, with whom he has recently had frequent conferences, followed Mr. Pugh very closely.

On the Republican side Senator Edmunds, who was not in his seat when Pugh

On the Republican side Senator Edmunds, who was not in his seat when Pugh commenced and did not hear that gentleman's allusion to the ill-temper of the senator from Vermont when contradicted in regard to the navigation of the ship of state, watched the senator from Alabama with interest, and made frequent notes of the voints made. Senators Evarts, Logan, Wilson of Iowa, Hoar and Spooner also paid strict attention to Pugh's remarks.

remarks.
There were but two attempts at applause on the part of the galleries, one when Pugh showed the circumstances under which Thurman gave utterance to the sentiments quoted by Mr. Edmunds in his speech yesterday, and again during a quotation of some remarks by Senator Sherman in the debate upon the tenure of office act. Mr. Pugh's Argument

was a very strong presentation of the administration's side of the case, and he quoted from the utterances of Madison and Jefferson in the first Congress, and the most eminent statesmen, including Cal-houn, Clay, Benton and Morton, down to the present time. He also quoted from decisions of the Supreme Court to show the independence of the President of the legislative branch of the government in the matter of removals from office. The Democrats have every reason to be

doubt not that the time will come—how soon I don't know—when women will have equal right with men."

These women's rights women are thorough enthusiasts, and the majority of them have sacrificed a good deal to the cause. Susan B. Apthony has devoted her whole life to it, and all of her earnings for years were given to help it along. I understand that she gave \$20,000 from her own private fortune toward the publication of this history of woman's suffrage which has just been issued, and this for a woman of Miss Anthony's means is a great deal.

A Way Out of the Difficulty.

[Texas Siftings.]

Mrs. Marmaduke—"Oh, dear! I have just been calling on Mrs. Flipperts and she showed me her baby. Such a thing! I did not know what to say. It was too awful for anything. A bead and face like a Bartlett pear, a nose spreading all over like a batter cack, or two or three macaroons run together, no eyes, and a mouth that made one think of a jelly fish or some such thing that squirms and opens and shuts that one sees in the aquarium. Oh, I declare, I was perfectly dividend the removal was improper or until the decision? Could it have restored to the dediction? Could it have restored to the duties of his office? The Senate was today engaged in an inquiry about a maiter from which there could be no pos-

ministration—an act so characterized as to make it sufficient ground for impeachment. What was the relation between the President and his cabinet officers? Mr. Pugh would let Mr. Edmunds' own words answer that question. He then quoted from one of Mr. Edmunds' speeches on the tenure of office act to show that Mr. Edmunds held that a cabinet officer should be a gentleman personally agreeable to the President, being one of his confidential advisers. Yet the Senate was asked to pass a resolution condemning the attorney-general for obeying the President, whose adviser he was, who stood in that relation of trust and confidence to him indicated by the quotation made from the speech of the senator from Vermont. The attorney-general was asked by this resolution to disregard the positive order of the President, and thereby make himself liable to instant dismissal from his cabinet. There is, said Mr. Pugh, a square issue made in the report of the majority of the judiciary committee with the President upon a matter of fact that is within his rersonal knowledge. "Are these papers, called from the attorney general, such as this Senate has a right to have in the discharge of its duties?" The President had stated that the papers were private, and related to nothing over which the Senate had jurisdiction. The majority of the judiciary committee and its distinguished chairn, an and the senator from Vermont said that although private and unofficial, these would enable the Senate to discharge a duty it had to perform—a power it claimed—of revising the official act of the President in suspending Duskin. That was the undisputed basis of the claim to these private

A Loud Burst of Applause the in the galleries, such as had greeted his galleries was fully as large as yesterday, name yesterday. Mr. Pugh, continuing. were more persons than at any time during the session. The number of ladies present was very large, and the bright colors of their costumes gave a brilliancy to the chambers not often seen. The audience paid close attention to Senator Pugh in the presentation of the Democratic side of the case. His argument was plain, straightforward and convincing, although it did not abound in the sarcastic allusions that adorned Edmunds' oration yesterday.

Senator Pugh occupied the seat of Senator Pugh occupied the seat of

bemogratic party, and to fortify it by authorities, commencing at the first Congress and froming down to the latest. Air. Cleveland har no fear of an agesal to the people in favor of the omplotence of the Senate. He know the minority had no fear of appealing to the people in favor of the omplotence of the Senate. He know the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the omplotence of the Senate. He know the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority had note in appealing to the people in favor of the minority provided in the minority had noted in the minority had The children who are named in the charge testified that they were enticed to the house by an invitation to take tea. They considered this a great honor, as they supposed that the mistress of such a fine house must be a great lady. The details of the children's testimony were revolting, and wholly unfit for publication. When they left the house Mine. Hart gave them some money, instructing them not to tell their parents what had happened, and to spend the money for cakes and candy.

Considerable testimony was given as to the patrons of Mine. Hart's establishment, and during this portion of the examination the names of several noble debauches were freely bandled about. Some of these noblemen have long been wanted by the police for prosecution under the same act under which Mine. Hart is charged, but the detectives say they have hitherto been folied in all their efforts to trace and identify the culprits.

At the end of the examination, Mme. Hart was fully committed for trial, and was taken to jail, bail being refused.

Commander Kerr and His Wife. ["Carp," in Cleveland Leader.] A Pennsylvania ex-congressman tells me the following story in regard to an Irishman at Meadville, named Kerr: "Kerr was a queer Irishman," said he, "and he was America. He was once appointed a captain of militia, and he wrote home at once to his friends in Ireland that he had been made commander-m-chief of the armies of the United States. He felt so big over his appointment that he strutted about through the apper floors of his house, carrying his sword and practicing military nanoeuves. One day when charge.

iouse, carrying his sword and practicing military manneuvres. One day when charging an imaginary adversary he became so vrupped up in the battle that he precipitated himself across the landing and down he stairway. His wife ran to him, and much frightened, yelled out: "Micheal! licheal! are ye hur--t?" 'Go way wid ez. woman, said Kerr, as he gathered imself up with a blush. 'Phwat do you now about wars?"" FORSYTH, Ga., March 10.-A romance growing out of Sherman's march to the sea as just culminated here in the marriage f David T. Rogers of Logan, Kan., to of David T. Rogers of Logan, Kan., to Miss Donnie Goodman, a belle of this city. On the third night out of General Sherman's army from Atlanta on its famous march to Savannah it camped on the plantation of J. T. Goodman, a citizen. Among the articles left behind was a knapsack belonging to David T. Rogers. Five years ago Miss Donnie, the youngest sister of Mr. Goodman, born since the war, wrote to him expressing her readiness to return the memento. A grateful answer was received both from Mr. Rogers and his wife, Mrs. Mary Rogers. The two ladies thereafter kept up a pleasant correspondence. One year ago Mr. Rogers' wife died. Two weeks ago Miss Goodman received a letter from Mr. Rogers, stating that he was about to make a business trip to North Carolina. Sunday brought the conple face to face. It was a case of love at first sight. Yesterday the couple were married.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Fifth Lecture in Mrs. Daniell's Second Course.

Delicious Way in Preparing Chicken-A Spider Corn-Cake-Rum Fromage.

Announcements of the New Normal

There was no cake nor frosting recipes upon the bill for yesterday morning's lesson others. arge class to listen to Mrs. Daniell's demonstrative lecture.

a la Duxelles with mushroom sauce, hashed and browned potatoes in cream sauce, pider corn-cake and rum fromage. Mrs. Daniell began with a little prelin of the class to be very careful of the way

essons to others, as, through mattention she was often made responsible for queer same time annoying instances were related

gether and add the soaked gelatine. When the milk is boiling hot, take out the lemon rind and add the exg and sugar mixture. Stir until it begins to thicken, cooking like soft custard. It will be about as thick as cream custard. Then take from the fire and strain, if there are any bits of undissolved gelatine apparent in the mixture. Add the salt and rum.

"What sort of rum do you use, Mrs, Daniell?" asked a pupil.

"Any sort will do; old Medford, Santa Cruz or any other. You need not, of course, feel obliged to use the rum unless you like it. Any other flavoring preferred can be used, as vanilla or lemon."

"What amount would you use, say of vanilla, to take the place of this rum, Mrs. Daniell?"

"Just enough for flavoring, not, of course,

Boiled chicken may be used in this way if preferred, when the final cooking will not, of course, be so long.

Spider Corn Cake.

For Next Week.

The lesson for next week, Wednesday

The lesson for next week. Wednesday morning, March 17, will include oysters at gratm, chicken timbals, bechamel sauce, timbals a la Parisienne and frozen pudding.

The Normal Class.

The next term of the Boston Cooking School's normal class for those proposing to become teachers begins on Mondaiy, March 29, under the charge of Miss Maynard, principal of the school. This is a three months course in the chemistry of foods under the charge of Miss Maynard, principal of the school. This is a three months course in the chemistry of foods under the able supervision of Mrs. Richards of the Institute of Technology, the well-known teacher and writer on these subjects. The probability of the speedy adoption of cooking as a branch to be taught in our public schools makes a still wider avenue for the profitable employment of those who would like to make cooking or the teaching of cooking their profession, a number which we are glad to see is on the increase.

Edison Alarms His Partner.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The report that Edison's house and laboratory were cast away and lost on their ocean voyage to Florida is unfounded. It eriginated with Edison, who feeling playing in view of his approaching marriage, telegraphed last week to Gilliand, his partner in Florida schemes: "All our things have gone down. Schoomer stove up this side Hatteras. Captain and crew safe," Gilliand, somewhat agitated, reported the dissister to the newspapers. Edison corrected him when they met next morning. Gill, there hasn't been any wreck. You misunderstood me. I only said our things have gone down. Schoomer stove up contained the proposed of concrete contained the proposed the dissipation of cooking the profession of the speedy adoption of cooking and the profession of the speedy adoption of cooking as a branch to be a part of the speedy adoption of cooking as a branch to be a profession, a number which we are glad to see is on the increase.

The report that Edison's house and laboratory were cast away and lost on their ocean voyage to Florida is un

BARNEY'S MOTHER

BY HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD.

Far up in northern Michigan, where two roads meet in a desert of sand, stands a tall pine tree. It lifts its proud head grandly, and looks down in disdain over the great area of blackened stumps and

Alone in its strength! Last of the grand army of noble fellows that, years ago, held the storm at bay. There is no defence pos-sible now. No great branches, rugged with life and strength, to defy the north wind and tear a groan from his throat. riendly pines to bend down over the lumber camp, and whisper its secrets to the t the Boston Cooking School, yet the fine the place. The snow drifts and whirls over veather and general attractions drew out a the stumps and logs. The victory of the

> The old lumber camp has fallen, and is now only a great heap of logs and rotten timber. A dense mass of briers in summer and a snow drift in winter alone mark the The sturdy old pine stands on guard. It

The sturdy old pine stands on guard. It has grown thick and twisted in its struggle. The top is heavy. The trunk has bent a little under the great weight it has carried so bravely. It shakes itself like a grim old fighter at every signal of danver. The woodman's axe has never touched it. The savage forest fires have left it unblackened. What inspiration has nerved it for such a conflict? What does it protect, that it fights with such desperate earnestness? At the foot of the tree some axe has removed a portion of the bark and wood. On the rough tablet this formed, is cut a rude cross, and underneath, in wide straggling letters, the word "Barney." This is the secret that the stern old monarch guards. One tender story nerves it for the battle. An old lumberman told me the story one stormy night in camp. He spoke between the whiff's from his pipe. The lantern just lighted the lower part of his face, leaving the upper portion in the shadow. Now and then, as the wind blew a louder blast, he paused to listen, while we drew closer about the stove.

been covered with pine. The lumber been covered with pine. The lumber in that now lies in ruins was now. Sarney" came wandering into camp one ht. carrying his entire fortune in a canbag, a little, freckled-faced frishman, as

fell to the floor. Barney's treasure evidently held a high sentimental value. Brought to the light, the picture proved to be an old-fashioned tin-type of an old woman. Her face was wrinkled out of all beauty. The dress was coarse and ill-fitting—all bunches and wrinkles. Two great hands, work-worn into deformity, were clasped in front so that they drew the attention. A white cap with a ribbon of some bright, color, with gray knots of hair straggling beneath it, covered the head, which was bent forward as if some heavy hand had pushed the neck out of its regular curve. Jack held the picture up with a laugh.

augh. "How's that fer a gal, eh, boys? Don't that beat all the old hags? Look at them hands, will ye?"

Before he could day any more, the door opened, and Barney walked in. He started in surprise at the disorder in his bunk, and his eyes wandered back to Jack. As he caught sight of the little picture, he sprang like a tiger, caught Jack and threw him to the floor. The picture fell from Jack's hand. Barney thrust it into his pocket and caught Jack's throat in a terrible grip.

to. He kept at work day by day. When the

death. Barney's mother had come-and gone.

They buried them in one grave near the little cabin. They cut his name on the huge pine that Barney had left to shade his

house. When the trees had all been cutaway, the camp was deserted. At last the buildings all fell in, and the bushes and briers, hid all the improvements that Barney had attempted. His grave had disappeared in a dense mass of ugly briers. Only the savage pine knows where Barney's mother, has found the home that he made for her.

SENATOR VOORHEES' DAUGHTER Her Delightful Experience With Tondvish Young Lieutenaut. [Carp, in Cleveland Leader.]

Speaking of Senator Voorhees recalls a story of the senator's daughter, which l heard yesterday, and which well illustrates the snobbishness and the emptiness of the young beaux of Washington society. will find nowhere in the country, perhaps not in the world, brighter society of old and middle-aged men than here at Washington. The young heaux, however, made uplargely of young army officers and rich, pampered statesmen's sons, are, as a rule, of the silly duded order who have hardly enough sense

said with a simper as he mether: "Miss Voorhees, I have called to appologize in that I did not pay more attention to you at the dance last night. But weally I did not know, you know, that you were Senator Voorhees' daughter."

"I was not aware," said Miss Voorhees, it makes a great difference in our society who you are, you know; and had we known that you were Senator Voorhees' daughter, you would have gotten, you know, a great many more favors at the german, don't you know! But I know you now. Miss Voorhees, and I will see that Senator Voorhees' daughter gets more favors in the future. I hope you will pardon us, but you know we didn't know you, we weally did not."

I doubt not if the young lieutenant had appreciated what Miss Voorhees thought of his silly toadyism, he would have gone away more disgusted than pleased.

Notable Men Who Have Changed Their Names. ("Carp" in Cleveland Leader

away more disgusted than pleased

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has the euphonious name of John Hipple Mitchell. His name originally was John Hipple, but when he moved West at the age of twentyfive he added his mother's name to his own,
and it is my impression that the Legislature
of Oregon passed a bill giving him the
right to do it. Senator Mitchell is not the
only prominent man who has been
known to the public by a different
name than that by which he was
christened. Vice-President Wilson was
born with the name of Colbath,
and he got his name of Wilson from his
adopted father who raised him. Robert
Treat Paine, one of the first American
poets, was baptized as Thomas Paine, but
he did not like to bear the same name as
the great infidel, and he changed the firs
part of it. General Beauregard's real name
is Pierce G. Toutan, and the name by which
he goes is of his own adoption. Beaure
gard's ancestors come from Canada,
and his grandfather, old Pierre Toutan,
emigrated at an early day to New
Orleans, where he made a large fortune in a very short time, and where he
acquired great political influence. He
bought a large estate outside of the city and
called it Beauregard," meaning fine sight.
General Beauregard, was named after this
ancestor, and when, through him, he was
admitted to West Point, it was under the
name of Pierre G. Toutan. After a time,
being of an aristocratic tendency, he
changed his name to Pierre Toutan de Beauregard, which he after a time dropped into
P. T. Beauregard. The fact that General
Beauregard has no real right to his name
will be a surprise to many.

A Queer Telegram and Its Meaning. five he added his mother's name to his own,

A Queer Telegram and Its Meaning.

The above exciting telegram flashed across the wires last night, sent by the local signal officer to the headquarters at Washington. The casual quarters at Washington. The casuative ader might labor under the impression that the weather man intended to convey the idea that Johnson, the porkidealer, incensed at the foul weather, hitched his horse and galloped over the fence; but it was nothing of the sort. The words indicated the state of the barometer, the thermometer, the prediction for the next day, dew point, the weather and its direction, the velocity of the wind, the direction, the velocity of the wind, the amount of clouds and the kind, the amount of precipitation, and the fact that the velocity of the wind reached over twenty-five miles per hour.

Odd Items From Everywhere.

Japanese houses have few permanent par-titions between rooms, but are divided by light, movable screens, set in grooves to slide like stage scenery in theatres. In Servia it is the custom to build the partition walls of houses quite thick, and set stoves in the walls half way through, so that they do duty in warming two rooms. The stove has no opening in either room, but is managed through an aperture in the wall.

The library of Princeton College possesses the largest collection of books on

sesses the largest collection of books on baptism in the world. There are 2000 bound volumes and 3000 pamphlets. Harry Brownlee of Adair county, Iowa, claims to be the champion pickle eater of the State, having devoured twenty-three full-grown cucumbers in four minutes.

Mrs. R. M. Davidson and David Rice of Lee county, Ia., have taken out a license to marry. He is 81 years old and she a year younger.

younger.
The marriage of Miss Marguerite Faust, in St. Louis, is announced.
In the Congo Free State the natives use ivory kitchen utensils and chopping blocks of ivory.

ivory kitchen utensils and chopping blocks of ivory.

A cow fell into the Potomac river at Washington, and, entering a large sewer which empties near the spot, traversed it for nearly a square before a number of men succeeded in rescuing the frightened animal with rope and tackle through a manhole.

A lady who boards in the United States Hotel at Litchfield, Conn., was annoyed by the slamming of a window shutter the other night. Finally, with much trouble, she kocated the room, entered, raised the window, fastened the shutter, and was horrlined when the calm voice of a Boston drummer in the bed said "Thank you, ma'am."

A blast in New York which failed to go off when fired on Sunday exploded Monday and broke the leg of a laborer. The foreman in charge of the blasting was locked up.

It is said that some of the more "utter" New York young women will adopt the London fashion of wearing black during

New York young women will adopt the London fashion of wearing black during the Lenten season. Rosary beads are already announced as an article of adorn-A unique contest was to take place in Philadelphia vesterday. A number of Episcopal theological students were to read the Bible and prayer-book, the best reader to receive a prize of \$300.

Christopher Columbus teaches school in Tabor, Ia.

Tabor, Ia.

It is claimed that narrow-leaved trees are better for lawns than the broader-leaved ones, as they have less injurious effects on the grass.

The Duke of Edinburgh wants \$7.500,000 for his reversionary rights in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

From the 1st of August to the 1st of January there was no rain or snow in Helena, M. T.

M. T.

A Nevada man, who lives near Winnemucca, is looking for his house, which somebody has stolen. Two little white girls of Hartwell, Ga., gothold of a bucket of varnish the other day and put several coats on the face of a little colored girl until her face shone like polished managany. They said she complained of headache.

polished manogany. And plained of headache.
Your regular Texan in speaking of an encounter or melee nearly always terms it a "rucus."
Mrs Langtry has become the possessor of one of the finest sets of Russian sable in the world. It took years to collect, and it is valued at £1200. It is used as trimmings of collar and flounce to a long coat of black

old Church.

Melbourne papers report a temperature of 98° in the shade and 148° in the sun, with a forest fire forty-two miles long raging on the sea coast at Cape Otway.

A wonderful Chinese boy is mentioned in the report of a missionary at Pekin. At a recent examination he repeated the entire! New Testament without missing a single word or making one mistake. He is now committing to memory Dr. Martin's "Evisdences of Christianity," a task which he will soon complete.

will soon complete.

In Madagascar no one could read sixty years ago, but now there are nearly 100,000 on the island who have some part of the Bible and read it.

BEJEWELLED BONES

Mysterious Discovery in Quiet Wrentham.

The Skeleton of a Woman Found in a Field Near the Franklin Road.

Clothing, Jewels and Pictures Found

WRENTHAM, March 12-Yesterday afterroon Thomas Ody, while hunting in Oldpasture, was attracted by the

and the Skeleton by the Roadside-A

winter storms and bright summer days the body of a young and well-dressed woman the shore of Archer's pond. ound by two hunters, Thursday. The story brutal tragedy had been time forgotten, a circumstance came to the ears of a reporter of The GLOBE which has resulted in a nearly posi-

Globe which has resulted in a nearly positive identification.

Thirty years ago or more there came to the quiet town of North Attleboro a man who settled in comfortable, if not well-to-do circumstances. The name of the family was long, and the husband, a hardworking man of middle life, became in time the father of several promising children. The second born was a girl, who was christened Agnes, and the parents anxiously looked forward for the time when she should become a woman. At an early age the child commenced to show great beauty, and was known to be of an innocent and trusting disposition. She went to the village schools, and when but 16 years old had finished the rrammar school, and was anxious to begin to earn her own living. She teased her parents that she might be allowed to learn the jewelry business, and accordingly they allowed her in a local shop. She was a placed the rim a local shop. the jewelry business, and accordingly they placed her in a local shop. She was an active worker, and

Her Bright Smiling Face

friends. She spent some years of employment in her native town, and during that time was considered one of the leading belles. Her hair was light auburn, and her complexion blonde. In height she was about five feet six inches, or thereabouts, and of stylish bearing. One day she came home, and said she had made up her mind to accept a position at East Attleboro. The pay was more, and the opportunity for advancement greater. The family felt badly at hearing this news, but Agnes was firm in her disposition, and accordingly left. She boarded at a gentleman's house in the vicinity for a long time, until finally changing her residence she went to room at the house of Mrs. Frank Brown, a widow on Pearl street. This was in April, 1882. As nearly as can be learned she had at this time but few callers, one of whom was a young gentleman named Fletcher. He soon ceased his attentions, however, and in his place there was another suitor. His relations with the girl, as told by Mrs. M. E. Dow, daughter of the woman with whom Miss Pond boarded, forms a remarkable chapter in the history of this remarkable case.

Mrs. Dow says: "Since one evening in the middle of September, 1882, the whereabouts of Agnes Long has been a mystery. She then left our house in the company of her lovet, and has never returned. Her trunk still remains as it was when she said good-by, and whether she was alive or dead we could not learn. Miss Long was greatly smitten with her lover, and the attention he paid her was, as far as I know, reciprocated by her deepest affection. In July he invited her to go to the shore with him, and she accepted. They spent some little time at Bullock's Point, and on returning the intimacy which had before existed greatly increased. He was at the house night and morning, and paid her, as she supposed, undivided attention. I approached her one day on the relations that existed between her and her companion. She Told Me He Loved Her

and that she was willing to sacrifice any-thing for him. I asked her if she thought him true. She replied indignantly that she did, and then I was forced to tell her that the report was that another was uppermost in his affections. She was reported to be the possessor of a nice little sum, which came to her while she was working in the millinery business. At first Agnes refused to credit the story, and with deep emotion asked me to show my proof. I told her what I had heard, how they had been repeatedly seen on the street and how church-goers had gossped as they watched them enter at their customary hour of worship. Pale, but exexcited, the girl arose. She spoke in low, tremulous tones, saying I will watch him and see if what you say is true. Then she tole to her room and for several days was despondent and gloomy.

ontinued his attentions unabated, and aily at some hour was beside his ntended wife. She was not naturally of a trong constitution and kept her bed much of the time. of the time.

"One night a very strange affair happened. Next to Miss Long's room was an appartment occupied by a young gentleman named Shurtleff. About 3 o'clock in the morning he came to my mother's door, said there was something the matter with Miss Long. Myanother at once got up, and, hurrying into the room, saw her lover, who was walking around in a very nervous manner. On the bed was

stand was a goblet, and near it a little flask. Taking hold of the girl's hand Mrs. Brown started to increase the circulation of the blood. A large amount of hot water was torced between the girl's teeth, and finally she came to herself, when some whiskey was administered. She was then overy pale and weak, but as we placed the liquor to her lips she exclaimed: How different that whiskey tastes from that which he gave me. It was so bitter I could scarcely drink it." We asked the man what he supposed was the cause of the sudden attack, and as

he pulled the brush away, and was ed to discover the bones of a human. The authorities were at once notitional toward the gobiet on the stand. He has the cause of the sudden attack, and as my mother awaited his reply she went toward the gobiet on the stand. He hesitated as he saw her take it

was known that she was not

of her own acts and desires that she became separated from family bonds, but, baggage of the passengers and crew on considering the circumstances, thought it board, when suddenly, at 1.30 in the afterwas the only proper thing to do They took no notice of the information.

"The next move made was to communicate with Judge Reed. There was no evidence of any kind to show foul play, and, as the girl was thought by some to be notional and queer, little notice was taken of the information given. Month after month went by and we had given up all hopes of the information by the did time at about the same that maintained a strong idea that something dreadful happened to Miss Long. Agnes Long, on leaving our house that night, wore a brown flannel dress, as stated Was Found on the Kemains.

Around her neck was a silk handkerchief, ulsterette made of black basket cloth and trimmed with velvet. Her hair was the trimmed with velvet. Her hair was the color of that stated as found on the remains, and she wore false hair in addition to her own, which was thin. Her upper teeth were false, and between two of the front ones was a small gold filling put in to give them the appearance of natural ones. Around her neck was one necklace, from which was suspended a charm, and a chain was also wern under it, with a locket on it. I am confident beyond a single doubt the skeleton is that of Agnes Long. Since the receipt of the letters purported to be from Agnes, we have been strongly urged by her former lover to allow him to see them, but we have refused, a fact which he disliked very much. I never saw the pictures in Agnes' locket, if there were any."

THE GLOBE reporter, accompanied by Deputy-Sheriff Capron, went to her former lover's house. He said that he went with her the same as any man would go with a woman. He did not expect to marry at any time, also as to blood being found in the buggy when he drove into Gardner's stables in East Attleboro. He did not recollect as to whether the buggy was lined with white cloth or not, but he never shot her. He did not love her, but of course went with her occasionally, and that was all.

About an eighth of a mile from the village of East Attleboro, on the top of a high hill near the old Washington turnpike, stands a small story-and-a-half cottage, owned by Dennis Long, the father of the missing girl. A reporter called there this evening and found Mr. Long surrounded by members of his family, engaged in conversation regarding the case. No doubt was expressed by the parents that the skeleton

Was that of Their Daughter. Her Bright Smiling Face
and willing manner won for her a host of friends. She spent some years of embloyment in her native town, and during that time was considered one of the leading belles. Her hair was light adurn, and her complexion blonde. In height she was about five feet six inches, or there about five feet badly at hearing this news, but Agnes, was firm in her disposition, and accordingly left. She boarded at a gentleman's house in the vicinity for a long time, until finally changing her residence she went to room at the house of Mrs. Frank Brown, a widow on Pearl street. This was in April, 1882. As nearly as can be learned she had at this time but few callers, one of whom was a young gentleman named Fletcher. He soon ceased his attentions, however, and in his place there was another suitor. His relations with the girl, as told by Mrs. M. E. Dow, daughter of this remarkable case.

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Oh Jonesey, Go Back to Florida, WASHINGTON, March 14.-The following letter, written by a bright and witty Florida girl, has been forwarded to the lovesick Florida senator, who has been piping his lute all these cold winter nights under the window of a disdainful Detroit maiden:

Why should the Senator seek the cold, sterile and forbidding wilds of Miehigan in the dreary winter months and amid the blizzards of the North to waste his virgin affections upon the marble heart of a scornful and unresponsive wordan? Let him return to his own sunny land of flowers and bahanas, where the mocking birds ever sings in magnolia and lemon trees, where the soft air is laden with odors and orange flowers. Why does he turn away from us, his own sisters of the balmy and lauguid South, who long for his kisses? Come back! Come back! Oh, Jonesey, you old fool, come back! girl, has been forwarded to the lovesick

sped as they watched them enter at their customary hour of worship. Pale, but execited, the girl arose. She spoke in low, tremulous tones, saying 'I will watch him and see if what you say is true.' Then she itole to her room and for several days was lespondent and gloomy.

"Soon after she became sickly, and then our suspicions were aroused regarding her condition. We had no proof of any remilts of undue intimacy, but believing it strongly, my mother spoke to her about her relations with him. She said: 'I know what your daughter told me about another girl who was wimning my lover's affection, and I told him I knew he was going with her, but he promised to marry me soon. I am so happy.

"Then the girl was left alone. Her lover

GONE DOWN.

Steamer Oregon Sunk off Fire Island by a Schooner.

All of Her 846 Passengers and Part of the Mail Saved.

near Centre Moriches, L. I. Three holes were stove in the Oregon's side, one almost apart, and in the darkness the people on board the Oregon heard the despairing she settled and sank. The Oregon also bework, for her third compartment was

sight, and, comprehending the situation of affairs, her captain joined the two rescuing vessels and kindly took all the people of the Oregon on his own vessel. The Cunard vessel was then drifting hopelessly about

Went Down Head First

with a great noise, and the Fulda then proceeded to this port. She reached Sandy by the tide and then came up to quaran-Third Officer Taylor, in conversation with your correspondent at Centre Moriches, said that the Oregon sailed from Liverpool Sunday, March 7. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They had good weather during the whole voyage. "I was below sorting out the mail." he said, "when I felt the shock. The first officer was in charge, and was standing on the bridge at the time. The schooner was standing in shore on the port tack, and struck the Oregon in compartment No. 3, directly under the bridge, making a large hole in her. We tried to stop up the hole, and stuffed seven beds and a number of pillows in the hole, but it did not stop the water to any large amount. Then we got out the boats, and tried to save the crew of the schooner, but she sank so quickly that no trace of any of her men could be found, and we saw nothing more of them during

Schooner Went Down So Quickly that we were unable to get her name, or "Pilot boat No.11 was sighted at 5 o'clock, when the work of transferring our passen-

gers was commenced. The Oregon carried ten boats, all of which were brought into

He then went back to the life saving sta-

which came by high sights from the test amore.

He had sent four tugs down to look for the steamer.

While he was speaking the bell rang, and a telegram was handed him. It was from third Officer Taylor of the Oregon, dated Moriches, i. I., and it said: "Oregon in collision with some unknown vessel between Shinnecock and Fire Island, at 4.30 a.g.m., about stifteen miles off shore. Oregon's passengers all transferred to the Fulda and the schooner Flsie Graman, mistake for Fannie A. Gorham. You see that I know nothing more than you."

The next desnatch Mr. Brown received was the following:

"The life-saving crew at Sandy Hook boarded the steamer Fulda, at anchor outside the bar, and reported that the Oregon

Took are so supple that she can snap the great and third toes of either foot with as sharp and clear a report as the average man makes when he snaps his thumb and finger." Evidently the great West is looking up.

Don't Read This

Goods, but if you have not write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Me, and receive, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards. All succeed; both sexes, all ages. All is new. Capital not required. Hallett & Co. will start you. Don't delay. Investigate at once, and grand success will attend you.

was run into east of Fire Island, between 3 and 4 a. m., by a schooner; had two holes stove into her, and commenced sinking at once. There are over 800 passengers and crew from the Oregon on board the Fulda. No lives were lost. The Oregon sunk at 1 p. m. Can't say whether or not she is entirely out of sight."

"I am afraid that settles it," said Mr. Brown, sadly. "Thank heaven there were no lives lost, Itspeaks well for the discipline on the Oregon that such was the case. Don't blame the captain until you have heard both sides of the story; poor fellow, he has all he can bear. I have no doubt he is entirely blameless."

"How Washington and the Upper Branch less entirely blameless."

"How was the Oregon worth," asked the reporter.

the Mail Saved.

The Sailing Vessel Lost With All on Board—Description of the Oregon.

New York, March 14.—The mighty Cunard steamer Oregon, with 846 souls on board, was struck by an unknown and deeply-laden three-masted schooner at 3.45 o'clock this morning, while proceeding under a full head of steam, twenty-five miles southeast of Watch Hill, which is near Centre Motiches, La I. Three holes were stove in the Oregon's side, one almost

ELEGANT AND FAST.

The Build, Furnishings and Record of

opened to the water.

As day dawned pilot boat No. 11 from this city was sighted and signals of distress were immediately hoisted on the Oregon. The pilot boat ran to her assistance, and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, from Jacksonville for Boston, was also attracted to the scene. It was broad daylight when they got alongside, and the work of transferring the passengers was immediately begun. This was not completed until 11.30 o'clock, Captain Cotter of the Oregon being the last to leave his vessel.

Not a life was lost nor a person injured, and some of the mail, of which there were three hundred bags, was saved and landed on the pilot boat.

When this had been nearly all done the steamer Fulda of the Bremen line hove in sight, and, comprehending the situation of the court of lower deck.

The swift Alaska. Her length was 520 feet, her breadth 54 feet and her depth 40 feet 9 inches. Her gross measurement was 7500 tons, and her engines, which are simple in construction, represent 13,000 horse-power. She had five decks. The first or promenade deck, extending nearly the whole length and to the full breadth of the vessel, was (with the exception of the parts forming the turtle decks at the en s) reserved for the use of first-class passengers only. On the second of upper deck were the cabins for the officers and engineers, the smoking-saloon and the saloon entrances; also the kitchens, bakeries, sculleries and other effices. On the third or main deck were the cabins for the passengers, with diming saloon, ladies' retiring room, etc. On this deck there was accommodation for greatest care had been taken in the lighting, ventilation and sanitary arrangements throughts and been taken in the lighting, ventilation and sanitary arrangements throughts and been taken in the lighting of the passengers only. On the second of the saloon and the saloon entrances; and the cabins for the passengers, with dimine two as proposed. the swift Alaska. Her length was 520 feet. could be almost entirely used for steerage passengers or for cargo, as required. On this deck alone accommodation could, if necessary, be provided for 1000 passengers. The fifth or orlop dack was used entirely for cargo. She had eleven water-tight compartments, and was on the British admiralty list for war purposes if required. She had four masts with yards on the two foremasts. Her steering gear, which was of the latest improvement, was in the wheelhouse under the after-turtle deck. She had nine steel boilers, which were supplied by seventy-two furnaces.

> dining at once all of the first-class passengers, measures 65 feet long by 54 feet wide, with a height of 9 feet in its lowest part. The ceiling decorations were almost exclusively confined to white and gold. The peels were of polished satin wood, the pilasters of walnut, with gilt capitals. A central cupola of elegant design, 25 feet long by 15 feet, rose to a height of 20 feet, and gave abundant light and ventilation. The ladies' drawing-room was a sumptuous apartment, furnished with a rich pile carpet and upholstered in peacock blue velvet. The woodwork of this chamber, as well as that of the captain's room and the principal entrance to the saloon, was grown in the State of Oregon, and consisted of cedar, ash, oak and maple. The paneling of this room was Spanish mahogany, and the floor mosaic. Not only were the saloon passerones well earned for but the sacond-class urnished in a manner quite equal to the irst class accommodation of former days:

lowing month. Some time ago the company decided to place her and the Gallia and Bothnia in the Boston service. The Oregon was expected in Boston April 13, and was to have left April 21 with the largest number of passengers ever carried from this port by any steamer.

mice. Once a year is none too often for this to be done.

The drain of the kitchen sink must never be neglected. Dissolve a few cents' worth of copperas in a paifful of hot water, and pour a little of this liquid into the drain-pipe daily, and it will be freed from its noxious odors. The grease from dish-water often clogs the pipe. Ammonia, used instead of soap for dish-washing, would soon clear away the obstruction, as it works chemically upon the grease and "kills" it. A solution of lye would have the same effect.

sent the News to This City.

He then went back to the life saving state
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th Taylor is a young man about 27 vears old, and of course regrets, the accident very much. He cannot, or will not, tell how the condent happened on a clear, starlight hight, and with a smooth sea, but simply makes the statement that he was below at the time and time the condition.

The first heard in this city of the disaster was a dispatch received at the ship new's office at the time of the collision.

The first heard in this city of the disaster was a dispatch received at the ship new's office this morning at 6 o'clock, as follows; on.

On Fire Island men saw a steamahip heading southeast and appeared to be drifting west. She was four-masted. Could only see tops of masts. She is supposed to be the steamship progon.

At 4.30 p. m. the next dispatch was received and appeared to be drifting west. She was four-masted. Could only see tops of masts. She is supposed to be the steamship progon.

At 4.30 p. m. the next dispatch was received from Fire Island, at 11.25 o'clock, stating that the Oregon is sunk. Passensers all on board of Steamer Fulda.

Another despatch was received from Fire Island at 11.25 o'clock, stating that the Oregon as probably sinking. A feel and the fulda hoisted signals maning the cardinal was the intelligence that the Oregon has sunk the intelligence that the Oregon has sunk the intelligence that the Oregon as substituted in the oregon's side was about six feet in diameter, and that when the vessels came together there was a report like an explosion. It is belief to the oregon's side was a bount six feet in diameter, and that when the vessels came together there was a report like an explosion. It is belief to the oregon was one of the vessels chartered last year by the Enethsi government for the threatened war with Russia as another than the proposition of the core of the oregon was one of the vessels chartered has year by the Enethsi government for the threatened war with Russia as another than the proposition of the core of the oregon was one of the vessels chartered has year by the Enethsi

(Transcript.)

Nevada boasts of a young lady whose toes are so supple that sine can snap the great and third toes of either foot with as sharp and clear a report as the average man makes when he snuns his thumb and time.

What the Duties of Both are Under the Tenure-of-Office Act.

NEW YORK, March 14.-The Herald tointerview with General Butler from its

another three minutes for meditation, and at once plunged into the heart of the sub-

chief executive sat with them. The first executive session of the Senate was held on the 25th of May, 1789, and that was in regard to a treaty which had not then been made, and on the 21st of July they "ordered the security of family to gring to

the necessary explanation, and the following resolution was entered into. Senator Thomas H. Benton, in giving an account of these proceedings, makes the following note:

Message of President Washington

was laid before them: when the work was commenced. The Oregon carded ten hoats, all of which were brought into use. It is a proper to the commence of the boats, all of which were brought into use. It is a proper to the passengers will be the passengers will be passed the proper to the commenced with the rest of the passengers and the crew of 205. Begin in good season, undertaking one or two commenced with the rest of the passengers and the crew of 205. Begin in good season, undertaking one or two commenced with the rest of the passengers and the crew of 205. The collar is a good place in which to be sent to the passengers and the crew of 205. The collar is a good place in which to be sent to the passengers and the crew of 205. The collar is a good place in which to be sent to the passengers and the crew of 205. The collar is a good place in which to be sent to the passengers as well as the provided of the collar is a good place in which to be a significant of the passengers as well as the provided the collar is a good place in which to be a significant of the provided place in the pr

Senator Thomas Benton

ing any reasons to the President for their action, it is to be observed that in this very case of Fishbourn the only reason why he was not confirmed was that the two Georgia senators were opposed to him, and Washington entirely acquicesed in the exercise of that courtesy of the Senate, which is now sometimes very much objected to, and abused by ignorant newspaper writers. It will also be observed that Washington's only complaint of the Senate in his communication to the absent Fishbourn, was not that the Senate was asking too many questions about his action, which is now the cause of executive wall, but that they asked too few. Washington said in effect: "If you had asked more you would have known more, and would not have done what you did." It seems more to be agreed that

The Senate Has the Right

vise and consent thereto, and upon that power. After citing numerous cases, the mation, President Cleveland does not raise dential information. Certainly consent to the nomination of another before The End of a Session, /

which is as long as the President can susceases and the officer takes his place again

on the 25th of May, 1789, and that was in regard to a treaty which had not then been made, and on the 21st of July they "ordered the secretary of foreign affairs to attend the Senate tomorrow and bring with him such papers as are necessary

To Give Full Information
relative to the consular convention between France and the United States," and on the 22d July the secretary of foreign affairs attended, agreeably to this order, and made the necessary explanation, and the followshould make this removal. I admit that I cannot do so without you help me, and I won't tell you why you are to help me.' If that position is tenable, then and the Senate is wrong. But a little common sense will stand in the place of a good deal of argument here.

"It is suggested sometimes," added General Butler, "that the President is right because the tenure of civil office act taking away from the President his right of removal at will of a Federal officer is unconstitutional. I am a little inclined to think it is myself, but that has now nothing to do with this question between the President

take the place of the removed omcer, and fill a vacant office, not a suspended one. Then I agree that he is right under the construction of the tenure of office act, that it is unconstitutional be has the unlimited power of removal in himself. But that does not appear to be his construction of the act. And that is all I care to say upon the subject."

SIX BLOWN OVERBOARD.

A Steamboat Boiler Explodes and the Female Clerk Takes Command. VICKSBURG, Miss., March 11.-The steamer Ike Bonham, Pilot McElroy in command, and Mrs. Sargent, clerk, left today for and Mrs. Sargent, clerk, left today for Bayou Vidal, with a load of cotton seed. At 1 o'clock, while William St. Andrew was at the wheel, the boiler let go in the centre, tearing away the office, pilot house, chimneys, boiler deck and forward part of the cabin. H. Andrew was not seen after the explosion, and six deck hands, names unknown, were blown overboard, only one of whom was recovered. The engineer, Charles Girard, Captain McElroy and a number of colored passengers and deck hands were more or less injured, and all on board were scalded except Mrs. Sargent who had her dress torn open by the explosion. The woman immediately took command of the boat, of which she is the owner, went below, helped launch the yawl and commanded those uninjured to help rescue those who were overboard. By this time the debris around the boiler caught fire, and Mrs. Sargent extinguished the flames with a bucket of water. The boat sunk on Bedford's bar in tirree feet of water. The boat is valued at \$4000; no insurance.

MUST RESPECT THE LAW.

Regarding the Attitude of the Press and Pulpit Toward tue Covernment. SALT LAKE CITY, March 11 .- Yesterday Governor Murray of Utah sent to the legislature a veto of the general appropriathe imperative need of appropriation to carry on the territorial government, he must decline to sign the bill, because it contemplates the continuance in authority of the present incumbents of the offices of auditor and treasurer. He says the Legislature has constantly sought to restrict authority of the United States in to call on the President for the reason of

> "I am asked to either sanction these usurpations or allow the Governor of the territory to suffer for want of the funds necessary to carry on the government. I do not hesitate as to my duty, and fully accent the responsibility that duty imposes upon me." He further calls attention to his efforts to bring the law and usages of the territory in conformity with the national statutes, all of which, he says, have been either ignored alterative or extremely and disease. my appeals, but now I most respectfully invite your body to say whether it would not have been wiser and better for Utah and the Morman people, who compose so large a majority of the population, if some of my appeals had been heard."
>
> The Governor continued: "If you neglect to make proper provision for public interests, for the enforcement of the laws, etc., then those interested in the preservation of good order must of necessity be compelled to ask the general government to take up such items as are necessary and right, and make the appropriations which we ought to make. The fact that there is a determination to continue to use the powers of the territorial government to uphold the leaders in the organization of efforts to defy the laws of Congress against polygamy and main-

organization of efforts to defy the laws of Congress against polygamy and maintain their pretensions to dictate in the civil affairs of the territory, must invoke discussions and differences on this or any other like measure between the Legislature and the Governor. It is this that keeps us from coming together like zealous public servants, all striving for the common good. Our local government is not only not in harmony with the laws of the United States, but it represents a system which is in antagonism to any government which it does not control. It is thus idea of government, this defiance of lawful government, which I am asked to acquiesce in, and aid by appropriating money to maintain its purposes and support quiesce in, and aid by appropriating money to maintain its purposes and support its instruments. In sugning this bill I am asked to assist the local power of this territory in trampling under its feet the laws of the United States, to spurn the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and to disregard the opinion of the attorney-general of the United States and my own. I am asked to give the revenues of this territory, collected from all classes, into the hands of those who have been held m place in direct opposition to the plain law of Congress, under an illegal statute of this territory and a void election held years ago, whose pretended terms have long since expired, and whose sureties, in the event of maifeasance or defalcation in office, could escape all pecuniary responsibility or loss. The public funds of this territory have long enough been kept in the office of the the hands of the usurping auditor and trearer, are finally disbursed by boards chosin a manner equally with those persons

[Fall River Advance.]

A silver dollar is never more despicable than when it is jingling in the other fellow's pocket instead of your own.

Electric Belt Free. To introduce it and obtain agents, we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts, price S5: a positive and unfalling cure for Nervous Debitty. Varicoccle, Emissions, Impotency, etc.; \$500,00 Reward paid if every belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Adddress at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. wyly dl



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ALWAYS safe and always sure—Ladies' Re-lief Pills (monthly) and Ladies' Dyspepsia Pills (price 10 cents) by mail. Send and be con-vinced. BROU DRUG CO., Covington, Ky. 6teow mh17

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